

COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

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Sorgo Department.

C. D. G. of New Ulm, Minn., asks for information as to which is the best machine for planting cane seed and if it can be done as well with the machine as by hand.

M. R., of Round Rock, Texas, writes, I propose to make sirup from the Northern sugar cane, and would like information, for I want to do it right. What machinery do I want? What will it cost, say of a capacity of 400 gallons for 24 hours? What is the expense of running, and how much fuel is required? Which is the best kind of seed, and where can I get it? How do parties running mills on a large scale get the cane? Where can I get samples of good sirup made by the new process?

More Sugar.

The large sirup factory at Sterling, Kas., that has been run by R. M. Sanders & Co., has been sold to a company of Eastern capitalists and it will be fitted up for manufacturing sugar. Some of the gentlemen connected with the Champaign, Ills., Sugar Works have taken stock in the company and the sugar is to be manufactured on the plan that proved so successful in the Champaign Sugar Works last season. It is also proposed to establish auxiliary works at different points for the manufacture of semi sirup, to be shipped in barrels or tanks to the main factory at Sterling, there to be converted into sugar. The capital stock of the Company will be \$250,000, and the Company propose to turn out excellent sugar by the ton, daily, and from what we saw at the Champaign Sugar Works last year, we have not a doubt it will be done, and that a dividend of from thirty to forty per cent on the capital stock will be obtained. The longer we consider this sugar question, the more firmly do we become convinced that Northern sugar is going to be made more profitable than southern sugar. The cane can be produced so much easier in the North than the South, and the seed paying for raising the crop, makes it the best plant for sugar making in the world—costing really nothing, when ready for the mill, and with its own bagasse furnishing fuel for the reduction of the juice to sirup and sugar. Really the day is coming when sugar can be supplied to France and Germany made from Sorghum, cheaper than it can be made from sugar beets.

Raising Cane Seed.

COL. COLMAN:—In your article in a recent number of the RURAL WORLD, you urge the necessity of keeping the cane seed pure and unmixed. I fully agree with you. There is nothing more annoying to the operator than to receive cane which is partly dead ripe, and from that varying to some even in bloom in the same load. To make sugar from this, is out of the question, and even for sirup, it is impossible to get a complete clarification from its juice.

But on the other hand it is to this very annoying circumstance we owe the present improved varieties of cane. My plan is to go over the field at the time of ripening of the piece, and if I notice any plants differing in size, shape or general appearance, and giving promise of improvement, I keep them separate to plant the following season. Out of these there will be only a portion that will retain any sign of improvement, the balance going back.

This system of selecting must be kept up for years to insure permanent varieties, but this is not all. We must be certain that we are getting something better than we started with or our trouble goes for nothing. Some varieties will not hybridize. I have never succeeded to hybridize the Honduras with any other variety. I consider this the best guard, where different varieties are planted in the same field, to plant a wide strip of Honduras between.

The Orange varieties have already become so mixed up in market that the original Early Orange is getting very scarce. I found a great deal of that sold as Early Orange to be Kansas Orange. The seed is easily told apart—the seed of the Early Orange shells off clean, like Early Amber, is smooth and a golden color, with red spots when exposed to the sun. The Kansas Orange has a dull color, will not separate well from the flume in threshing, which gives it the

appearance of a sprout hanging to it. The difference in the stalk is still more marked. The Early Orange when ripe, having the color of an orange, only somewhat more pale. This fact is what suggested that name to me in 1878, when it was first brought out. The late Mr. Hedges thought this a very suitable name, and it was retained. The stalk of the Kansas Orange is quite different in color, being a reddish brown and is really no orange at all, no more than the Librarian or Amber. I think this seed business is getting a little mixed up and it ought to be attended to at our next convention. Yours, etc.,

C. M. SCHWARTZ.

The \$1,200 Premiums for Sugar—Important Letter from Capt. R. Blakeley.

COL. N. J. COLMAN:—You will remember that by the request of the Wisconsin State Cane Growers' Association at Madison, February 15, I promised to call upon Commissioner Geo. B. Loring and ascertain what was being done about the awards of the twelve hundred dollars (\$1200) that were promised by his circular letter of June 6th, 1882, addressed "To the Manufacturers of Sugar from Sorghum, beets and other sugar producing plants in the United States."

The Hon. Commissioner informed me that it was not his intention to make any awards upon samples of sirup sent, but he thought that there were about eight samples of sugar that he thought might be considered entitled to the compensation promised in said letter. That they had been submitted to a committee as contemplated in his circular, and when the report of said committee was made, he thought he would be able to pay the compensation promised. I have thought it best to send you this information for publication in the RURAL WORLD, as I am aware that quite a number of persons have sent samples of sirup and sugar as requested, and were anxiously awaiting the report of the Commissioner.

Respectfully,

R. BLAKELEY, President Minnesota Amber Cane Association.

Cane Seed Flour.

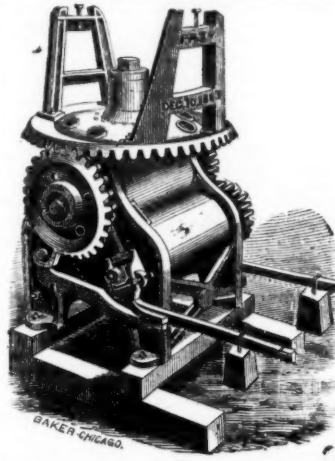
EDITOR RURAL WORLD: While I was at the St. Louis Sorghum Convention I saw on exhibition some cane seed flour. I then concluded to give it a satisfactory test, and if possible determine its commercial value. During the winter I sent to Clement & Eustis, Sterling, Kansas, for cane seed and eight pounds of the flour. Have just had the satisfaction of knowing that none of the boarders at the farm house have said anything but praise in its favor. The pancakes made were pronounced equal to those made from buckwheat. Prof. Stalker said that he did not think he would have detected any cane-seed taste in the cakes if his attention had not been called to it. Pancakes made from the flour are sweet and easily digested. Indeed, it furnishes the best substitute for buckwheat of anything yet made.

It would seem, however, that there must be some difficulties in properly curing the seed before grinding and after taken from the field. If this flour can be manufactured for 2 1/2 to 3 cents per pound, it will certainly receive the patronage of every economical family in these United States. I know that there will not be enough made to supply the demand.

J. N. MUNCEY.

Northern Cane in Iowa.

ED. RURAL WORLD:—For three years I have been engaged in the production of sugar cane sirup. The business has afforded me very satisfactory results. I have several times obtained more than 300 gallons per acre; but from poor cane, poorly raised. I sometimes get less than 100 gallons per acre. Some farmers do not plant cane until all other crops are in the ground, and then they probably plant degenerated seed, planting it in some wet corner that has been left. Every year I provide good seed for all patrons of my mill, and give printed instructions. Some men do not use my seed nor my instructions, and when they bring their cane to me I test it before it is unloaded, and tell them what the expense of manufacture will be. I greatly prefer cane raised by careful, intelligent men. I use a cane mill made at Buffalo, N. Y. This mill has good capacity and does thorough work. If I should write the size of the bits into which it can press the cane some



The above cut illustrates the well-known and deservedly popular "CLIMAX CANE MILL," rendered adjustable by means of compound levers and weights, and is the representative of a class of mills ranging from ONE to FIFTEEN horse

would not believe me. All my patrons are satisfied with its work. I boil in open pan and have used both wood and bagasse as fuel. I believe that for active operations bagasse is much better than wood for firing under reducing pans. My finishing pans are of cast iron half an inch thick, made at Rockford, Ills. Under the old-fashioned pans I burn wood. They make very nice sirup and are easily operated. I make my own reducing pans.

I think that cane works should be located where coarse slough grass can be had at small expense. In many places there is a grass so coarse as to be unfit for hay, and this for reducing cane juice is nearly equal to dried bagasse, and a good supply is very convenient for cloudy weather, and for night work, and for other times of need. I have found that where bagasse cannot be immediately dried I can do no better with it than to make it into ricks about five feet wide on the ground and as high as possible. It dries out and is ready for use on the following crop.

The juice of orange cane sometimes makes a deposit of lime in my finishing pans. This I remove with sulphuric acid. I pour a little into the pan and rub it about with a stub broom and wash out with water. For this latitude orange cane is rather late.

I believe that some of our near Southern States offer advantages in this industry that we do not have in Northern Iowa. We get from four to seven weeks' run, while our southern friends have much more. And we every year press some green cane and some frozen cane. For these reasons I am considering whether I might not profitably remove my cane works to some part of Missouri.

J. G. B.

Plymouth, Iowa, Jan. 23, 1883.

An Open Letter to Commissioner Loring.

[For Colman's Rural World.]

Hon. Geo. B. Loring, Commissioner of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.
SIR: I trust that what is here said will be regarded as coming from one who does not in the least desire to dictate to those in higher places, yet, in the name of the great agricultural population of the West, I urge upon you, as the representative of the national department of Agriculture, to assume the position and perform the duties which plainly devolve upon you in relation to this Northern Sugar Cane Industry.

The derogatory tone with which you refer to results and expenses of the cane investigation in your annual reports, the withholding of the report of the Academy of Science from the public, your relegating the proper work of investigation and experiment in your department to outside parties have led many to believe you would willingly wash your hands of this whole matter; while your presence and address at the last meeting of the Mississippi Valley Cane Growers' Association, the publication and dissemination of that address, your life-long attachment to agriculture, and the high and honorable position you occupy, all tend to make it seem impossible that you can be a partisan in this matter, and regard the subject only with an unworthy prejudice. Permit me to remind you of the vast benefits that will accrue to our country if this Sorghum plant substantiates the claims of its friends. What plant has

power, built on the same adjustable principle by the Madison Manufacturing Co. of Madison, Wis.

Of this mill John M. Trumbo, of Illinois, under date of April 3d, says: "I bought one nineteen years ago; run it four years; made 15 or 16 thousand gallons of molasses, and sold it for one hundred dollars. In all this time it cost me only forty cents for repairs. It has run every fall since, and last fall I tried to get it back but could not buy it for less than I received for it."

Another, who has used these mills for years, and who stands in the front rank and at the head of the Cane-Growers in the Northwest, says: "I consider your 'CLIMAX MILL' to be the best of its capacity in existence."

The foregoing are but samples of numerous and highly flattering testimonials which we receive every year regarding our mills. For illustrated circular and price list, address

MADISON MANUFACTURING CO., Madison, Wis.

been introduced into American agriculture since our people became a nation that will compare with it in the promise it holds out. Never before have our department of agriculture at Washington, and the various agricultural colleges and experiment stations scattered over our land had such a grand opportunity of proving their necessity and worth to the people as is offered to them by the study of this one plant.

Look at the questions now pressing for an answer: Which varieties of cane are the richest in saccharine matter? Can our present varieties be improved as France has improved the beet plant? Which soils are best adapted to this plant, and what localities are best suited to it? Then there are questions of cultivation and harvesting the crop and the uses and value of the seed that call upon us for investigation. These topics, together with the proper management of the juice to get the most sugar from it, make a demand upon our sources of scientific agricultural investigation that is irresistible. Shall we take up this work and lead the farmers and capitalists, or shall we halting and unwilling, follow them and let them work out the problem as best they can. If our people alone and unaided can take up this question and push it to a successful issue, who of us in the future can have the assumption to stand before them and descend upon the utility of departments of agriculture and experiment stations. In no way can we so successfully court ignominy and defeat as to stand idly by and watch our people as they work away upon these problems, nor can we pretend that the times are not ripe for our utmost endeavor. Already millions of dollars are being invested in this Sorghum sugar and sirup industry. Whether wisely or unwisely, capital is beginning to flow into this new channel like water. In no business is there a greater chance for charlatanism and fraud and the need for scientific men and all the help that science can give is imperative at this juncture. The guiding hand of science should be visible at every step in the history of this movement.

In your department is a chemist acknowledged as standing at the head of all investigators in this matter. Congress has made a liberal appropriation to carry on investigations; what, in view of these conditions is to prevent the most satisfactory results from emanating from your department. Our people are unwilling to take mere personal opinion for accurate scientific data. If your reluctance in this matter comes from the first of these your position is most untenable; if from the latter, you are in duty bound to make the cause known to us.

I close with the same thought with which I began, and call upon you in the name of the people of the West to so define your position upon this northern sugar cane industry that we can know by consistent words and actions where you stand. With all due respect,

Most sincerely yours,

W. A. HENRY, Professor of Agriculture, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis.

Michigan Sirup.

COL. COLMAN:—I see you have owned up that I was not lost on our Southern trip, and I have sent you the can of molasses per agreement. I should have told you who was lost when at Madison, Wis., but your speech was so interesting on that occasion that I could not do it just then. When I swing out 10,000 pounds of sugar next fall you will realize more

fully that the Michigan man was not lost. I send you a few more names that want the RURAL WORLD.

D. ROOT.

REMARKS.—Thanks for the can of splendid sirup. Our "better half," who is a pretty good judge of the merits of such articles as go on the table, says that Mr. Root's Michigan sirup is the best that has yet been put on the table, and that seems to be the testimony of all who have tried it. If you can make such sirup there is no need of going into the sugar-making business, for you can't supply the demand if people get a taste of it. In reference to your being lost, we really thought at the time we found you and your companion, "solitary and alone," at a large sugar works far away from the balance of the party, that you were lost; but we are now convinced that it would be impossible to lose anyone who can make such sirup, anywhere. We hope the sugar you propose to make will equal in quality the sirup you have sent us.

The Sugar Industry.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD:—A New York publication devoted to commercial matters in writing of "Our New Sugar Industry," in a recent issue says:

The figures representing our imports of sweets have been given so often that we will only refer to them briefly for the sake of comparison. The most recent statistics show that in 1882 our consumption of raw sugar amounted to 1,177,949 tons, of 2240 pounds weight, in comparison with 1,008,932 in 1881. Only one-eighth of this was produced at home, the remaining seven-eighths being imported. The value of our importations in 1881 was as follows:

Sugar and molasses.....	\$88,432,083
Duty on same.....	47,984,033
Total.....	\$136,416,036

Now the director of the United States mint estimates the gold and silver product of this country in 1881 to be:

Gold.....	\$36,500,000
Silver.....	42,100,000
Total.....	\$78,600,000

Thus we paid out for sugar and molasses alone \$57,816,036 more than the total amount of our gold and silver production, and I have very respectfully request you to place the figures on record for the benefit of those few who are interested in the Northern sugar cane industry.

I may greatly over estimate our ability to produce our own sugar, but nevertheless wish to go on the record now as predicting that, by the year 1890 these figures will be reversed, making the importations one-eighth and the home productions seven-eighths.

The Northern Sugar Cane Industry is not the champion, moreover, of the excessive tax above shown; but will learn to produce its own sweets and do it successfully too when the tariff shall have been forgotten.

CONSTANT READER.

Agricultural.

Cow Peas i. e. Stock Peas.

COL. COLMAN: From the occasional inquiries in the RURAL WORLD, and what is said in the seed annuals concerning "cow peas," I conclude that the real value of the pea is but little understood in many places.

In this country, where the crop of peas are largely produced, they are never called "cow peas," but stock peas, from the fact that horses, cows, sheep and hogs all eat and thrive upon them. As a food for stock, these peas take the place of both grain and hay. The pod, or hull, and the vine and leaves are eaten by stock with as much relish as the best of clover or timothy hay, while the pea, itself, is stronger and more nutritious than corn, oats, or barley.

As "roughness" for milch cows pea hay is unexcelled by anything. As a fat producer, actual experiments here have proven the stock pea, cut and cured for hay, to be superior to grain, or any combination of grains, and mill stuffs, especially for old and poor cattle.

There are several varieties of this pea, but they are all either bunch or vine peas. The speckled pea, generally called Whippoorwill, is always a bunch pea. There is a black variety, which is also a bunch pea, but generally the black and red peas are vine peas. The bunch pea is most generally grown for hay, because it is more easily harvested. It makes but little vine, stands erect, and produces the greatest yield of peas. The vine pea is a better fertilizer, because it produces more vine and more shade.

As a fertilizer the stock pea is not excelled even by clover. As evidence of this, I mention the facts in an actual experiment, made in this country. Mr. B. owned a field of ten acres, which was so completely exhausted that it would produce nothing—not a weed or sprig of

grass except a light variety of grass called tickle or crawl grass, and not much of that. This field was sown to peas in April. By the middle of August a heavy crop of vines, with ripe peas, had been produced. In August this April crop was turned under with a plow. The ripe peas thus turned under sprang up again, and just before frost the second crop was plowed under. The second year the same process was repeated, and so the third year. The fourth year this field was planted in tobacco, and produced 1,000 lbs. per acre, and this is the highest production of the very best land.

These peas will produce a remunerative crop on the very poorest land. They do best on medium poor land. On strong land they produce too much vine, or rather not enough peas. They produce from 5 to 7 tons of hay per acre. They are sown broadcast from the 20th of May to the 20th of June—one bushel per acre. The land where they are to be sown should be kept in good condition by occasional plowing up to the time of sowing, and then should be thoroughly pulverized, and seed sown and harrowed in and rolled. These peas are at all times a good food article for man, and when they are just green ripe they are a most delicious food. The black pea will lie on the ground in the field all winter without rotting, and hence they form an excellent pasture for hogs. Many hogs are fattened wholly in the pea field.

As the article is growing too long I will close, adding that these peas can be had here, now, at \$2 per bushel.

Respectfully,

B. A. NEALE.

Mayfield, Ky.

Cow or Stock Pea.

COL. COLMAN:—In regard to corn or stock peas, I will give my little experience with them. I bought one bushel of seed last Spring and tried them in several different ways. I planted some in hills with the corn, and I planted ten acres in peas and corn, laid off the land as if for corn, and when ready to plant, I started two droppers, one for the peas and the other with corn, and so every other row was corn and the other peas, and I cultivated the whole crop as if it was corn and when the corn was ripe enough to cut up, I cut it up and shocked it, and then went into the pea gathering, by picking them off by hand for seed, and then later went into the pea vines with a hoe cutting off at the ground, let them lay for two days to dry out, and they have made a fine lot of pea hay, and my stock all eat it very well, and are in better condition than cattle that have been wintered on corn and straw. I would say if a farmer once tries the stock pea, he will continue to raise them, all they need is half a show, and I think they would be good on old hill land to plant in rows, and when ripe turn in your hogs, and then you will have a fine lot of vines and leaves to mature your land. If any further information is wanted I will be pleased to give the RURAL WORLD readers what little information I have gathered on the pea question and can also furnish a few bushels of good seed, by applying or addressing me at Allenville, Mo.

Yours Truly,

J. H. HELD.

Oats.

Waldo F. Brown recommends to the readers of the Rural New Yorker that they should simply pulverize the surface of land intended for oats instead of breaking it up with a plow. Its advantages are a better seed bed, a heavier crop and more land seeded in the same time. All that is needed is to get three inches of the surface fine and mellow, and this may be done with a Disk or Acme harrow, or, if you have neither of these, use either the double or single corn cultivator. If the land is level sow the oats first, but if very uneven sow after cultivating. If cultivators are used to stir with a good heavy harrow to cross harrow. In either case finish up with a plank drag.

DON'T PLANT CORN TOO DEEP.—The power in the corn kernel to re-geminate after drying, enables us to plant more shallow than is sometimes required for the securing of permanent moisture to the seed in the spring. While some corn seed have the power to push up through eight inches of heavy clay soil, yet our results last season showed a quicker vegetation and, as we imagined, a better stand from seed planted one-fourth inch deep than deeper. Hence it seems quite reasonable to reason that the compacting of a fine soil about the seed is of more importance than merely the depth of planting.—Dr. Sturtevant.

The postoffice department to-day placed the following names on the list of frauds: W. M. Clinton & Co., and Comet Publishing Company, Bloomington, Ill.; Western Card Company, Normal, Ill.; Union Novelty Company, Mount Pulaski, Ill.; Star Publishing Company, Atlanta, Ill., agents for the Guide and the Guide Publishing Company, Lincoln, Ill. These addresses are aliases of the same persons who operated under the name of C. C. Williams & Co., of Springfield, Ill., heretofore. The fraud consisted in advertising to send "the new American watch" for \$1, the article furnished being a small sun dial costing about 5 cents.

The Shepherd.

Edited by R. M. Bell, Summerville, Texas county, Mo., to whom all matter relating to this department should be addressed.

Among South Missouri Stockmen.

Recently, in a business way, we partially gratified the longed-for wish to look over some gentlemen who are here in South Missouri, engaged in stock raising. Some of these have been here a long time, and, although but little is known of them, in a quiet way they have gotten around them valuable animals. Had they been quickened and sharpened by competition with standard animals in the show ring year after year as in the older settled portion of the State, these men would have made their mark as breeders.

Prominent among these pioneers is our friend Judge J. R. Woodside, of Thomasville, Mo., who has made a specialty of horses. His reputation is known wherever are found lovers of fine roadster horses. We only name him because he is so near to us. He has in his stud now a rare string of well bred trotters and at the head of his establishment is the Abdallah, bred by Col. Colman and for which Judge Woodside paid, or is reported to have paid, \$1,750 cash. Some day we intend visiting our friend's farms and may tell you what we saw. There are others like Judge Woodside, who have stayed quietly, patiently by themselves and done much better than they are aware of in cattle, hogs and sheep. Down on Currentriver Messrs. Dameron of St. Louis, in connection with Mr. G. W. Polk Smith, formerly of Moberly, Mo., began a cattle ranch some two years ago or more. They owned two farms well suited to grain raising, with an abundance of outside range and free access to elegant running water. They have at the head of a registered Shorthorn bull, bred in North Missouri, and I am sorry I did not make careful note of his strain or breeder. He is, though, a meritorious bull, and has made a fine record on Messrs. Smith & Dameron's herd. They have also a registered cow and three heifers. Besides these were a number of what Mr. Smith called his high grades, but they were pictures of bovine beauty rarely met with anywhere. Common cows were here made the basis of the herd, headed by as good a Shorthorn bull as could be found. They raised, last fall, 29 head of calves. When we were there they were running in a rye and clover field and were in most capital fix. Their herd then numbered 77 head; their prospects for a calf crop are better than the year before. With 2,000 bushels of corn in the crib, lots of clover hay in the barn, 70 acres of green rye, a large field of clover that had not been cut the second time last summer, and the cattle finding so much grass and cane in the bottom that they would turn up their noses when offered corn—we thought these men ought to get along.

We next came to Mr. Klepzig's farm. He is an Illinois man and has been here only a little over a year. He has some 600 acres of land on Jack's Fork of Current river and about 200 acres in cultivation of as good land as a man ought to have. Here, as at Smith's, we saw rye fields and blue grass lots and corn and hay in abundance. He was then offering to sell 30 tons of splendid millet hay, which he felt sure he would not use, as his stock were doing well enough on the range and in the stalk fields. He, too, has a real love for thoroughbred stock. He brought from Illinois 25 grade Shorthorn heifers and a registered bull bred by Turner, of Shelby county, Ills. He was, in our opinion, a rattling fine bull, and will place friend Klepzig's herd among the very best in Shannon county. He had pure bred Berkshire hogs that need far more than a passing notice. We never saw four so good thoroughbred Berkshire sows eating acorns away out in the woods as his were, and three of them had 29 little saucy, black, rascally pigs frisking around them dividing their time between their mother's milk and acorns. In his fattening pen were some 60 fat hogs. He had near 100 grade Cotswold sheep. Among his horses we noticed a fine gray Norton Percheron mare. Mr. Klepzig has the finest farm house in Shannon county, Mo., and he thinks he has the finest farm, too, but he and I quarrel about some things.

We came to Mr. Day's place, on Bay Creek. He has, too, a wonderfully fine stock ranch, and Cotswold sheep that must shear 15 to 18 pounds, clear through the flock. He has live ideas and is a pushing man of large experience. He came from North Missouri.

Among the new men here is our neighbor, Mr. A. Herold, from Michigan. He came here to raise sheep and intends to have as many and as good ones as any little man in South Missouri; he has about 100 now. He has very practical ideas on the uses and abuses of this country. He was fortunate in his selection of a ranch and will be heard from.

Messrs. Laidley & Vernon have a fine-ly-selected stock ranch and some 300 splendid sheep on it which they brought from Kansas. They mean business all the while.

There are some flocks and herds whose owners' names I have not learned, and others which I have forgotten.

Mr. Washington, of Breckenridge, Mo., has placed a fine flock of Merino sheep on one of his farms near us, in Howell county.

The Messrs. Talbot have a nice start in cattle near us and are doing well. They came from North Missouri.

Mr. C. P. Therkel, of Kentucky, is a good farmer anywhere, and handles cattle largely, as well as stock of all sorts. He has a Shorthorn bull at the head of his herd.

intending to like the country, and buy near us to enjoy the stockmen's fellowship, which we propose for this country. As soon as the weather favors we intend a farmers' club and a stock business association, and by next year we expect to have a South Missouri Sheep Breeders' and Wool-growers' Association.

Had a letter the other day from Samuel Jewett, asking for a breeding ranch here for his son to breed their Spanish Merino sheep on. So the stock interests of this country are likely to become, in the near future, the leading industry here; and so it should, for God made this to be one grand, beautiful, domestic stock-raising region.

I forgot to say Mr. G. A. Leavitt, of Houston, has just imported from the East some fine Merino sheep.

I think the circulation of the RURAL WORLD is on the increase here.

I shall have to say that there are several gentlemen I intend to tell you of, among them a Dr. Dunlap, in my next.

R. M. BELL.

Sheep-Killing Dogs.

DEAR COL: You have called on us for our views on the dog question. My plan is this. Amend the law so as to make the State furnish a plain iron collar, numbers to be stamped thereon from 1 to 500 or more for each county, the expense, which would not exceed three cents each, to be paid out of the dog tax. Then make the constable of each township both assess and collect the dog tax; paying him for the services out of that tax at the rate of ten cents for each dog assessed and furnished with one of the collars, which collar is to be a fixture on the dog. Then let him enter the owner's name in his dog-register, and add thereto the number stamped on the collar of his dog so assessed. Then make it the duty of the constable to kill every dog found in his township that has not got a duly stamped and recorded collar on; he to commence killing immediately after the assessment is closed, and pay him fifty cents a head for every dog so killed, to be paid out of the dog tax. That would leave the valuable dogs on which the owners are always willing, and do pay a tax, duly protected, while the thousand and one curs, that now have no owners when tax-paying time comes, would be wiped out. When killing time would come the constable could give the owner of a dog found without the protecting collar the option to pay the tax, have him furnished with the collar, or killed. There are thousands of worthless dogs found throughout the country that never pay one cent of taxes, while my dogs have to be paid for annually, and it is these same worthless dogs that do the mischief in our flocks. And, strange to say, when the assessor calls at a shanty to assess the owner, and finds five or six large, powerful animals sunning themselves in the yard, the real owners swear that they do not belong to them, thereby perjuring his soul to keep from paying the taxes on his scurvy hounds. But let the officer go there armed with the law, a breach-loading shot gun and a bunch of stamped collars, and see how quick the best dog will be selected, caught and collared, and the tax paid, then the balance would soon be shot, and our sheep-folds properly protected.

Our present dog law has some good points; but until it is made the special duty of some state officer to kill off the dogs not taxed, it will remain as it is this day, a dead letter, and honest men will have to pay the dog tax, and thereby pay for their own sheep, killed by a dog owned by a neighbor that pays no dog tax.

If I thought the Legislature would pass such a bill I would prepare it and send it on.

ALEX. ROSS.

Cape Girardeau, Mo.

Our good friend will see that the Legislature has already adjourned, and that his suggestion is therefore too late for this session, still it is always a good time to make a suggestion, hence we hope our legislators will take notice of what he has to say. At the same time sheep men will use their own means to keep the infernal dog from their sheep.

Success With Lambs.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says: "Over-feeding ewes with heating grain, such as corn, and no exercise, has a tendency to make lambs small and weak; if fed heavy on grain, half oats or wheat bran mixed with corn is better than clear corn; clear oats is better still; it is not heating and makes muscle, and is healthy, while corn produces heat and makes fat. When feeding very light with grain, corn does well enough. With full feeding on hay and cornfodder (if you have it) with a small grain ration once a day, and plenty of exercise with plenty of water, and an open shed, well bedded down with straw, to run in and out of at pleasure, and bred to a vigorous ram, ninety per cent of Merino lambs ought to be raised in large flocks, and a greater proportion in small flocks, without any trouble. When a ram runs at large in large flocks the first get are large, stand best, and more ram than ewe lambs. It takes more pains to raise high-bred Merino lambs than of common or runout breeds."

"Last spring I had a good many lambs dropped that were strong enough to get up, but did not know enough to find the teat, but after catching the ewe and putting teat in lamb's mouth two or three times while the ewe was standing, the lamb would go along and take care of itself. Most any lamb just dropped that has any life in it, with proper care can be raised; it is astonishing how much vitality an almost dead lamb possesses. When too far gone to suck when chilled, place close to the fire where it is quite warm, feed a little warm milk containing a little hog's lard, and it will soon be on its legs bleating; have its dam close by, place the teat in its mouth while the ewe is standing, and it will feed itself. In some cases this may have to be repeated two or three times before the lamb gets a good send-off. The lard in the milk, as everyone skilled in raising lambs well knows, prevents costiveness, which cows' milk in a young lamb has a tendency to produce."

"A lamb that has strength enough to get up and get hold of the teat, will start the milk without any help, but when so weak it can't do this, it may be well with the thumb and finger after being wet with a little saliva to gently start the milk, but if they will suck they generally have power enough in the jaws to accomplish the desired result. It is not profitable to breed Merino ewes until they are coming three years old; if bred younger are apt to run off and leave their lambs. In such cases shut sheep and lamb in a small enclosure and while holding the unnatural mother for the lamb to suck have the dog in the pen with you, which will in many cases frighten her to her senses, and after keeping up for a day or two she will own her lamb. To make a sheep that has lost her lamb own the lamb of another, skin her own dead lamb and wrap the skin around the lamb you wish her to raise; in this way, it is said, many an old sheep has been fooled."

Sheep Notes.

WOOL SORTING.—It would often be advantageous to pay more attention to the sorting of pieces than is generally done. By keeping broken fleece or first pieces very good, a price greater in proportion according to quality than is given for fleece wool would be obtained. At the same time the fleece-wool, by being carefully skirted, would command a much higher figure in the market. Growers who have only about fifty bales need not be at very great trouble in skirting at all, if they sell their wool in the grease, as it might not pay so well as to roll up the fleece without skirting, simply making a bale or two of locks, so as to keep the remainder clean. When fleece wool is very full of burrs or seed it is often better to make a separate sort for such, and in some cases the whole fleece might be thrown into this lot. One burry fleece spoils a whole bale. Some wool pressers, anxious to keep unsatisfactory fleeces out of sight, throw them into the bottom of a bale, and it is decidedly damaging when that particular bale happens to be opened at the bottom for inspection.

In feeding lambs for the early market it is less important that they come early than that they are kept growing without check from lack of food. After the lamb is ten days or two weeks old, it will usually begin to eat something besides its mother's milk. No grain is better than when oats, placed in shallow troughs where the lambs can run and the old sheep cannot. A very little grain fed in this way will bring greater profit than if fed to any other kind of stock. The best lambs are always salable at fancy prices, while stunted specimens are often a drug and do not pay expenses.

London is threatened with a mutton famine. The supply of sheep has for some time been running short and it is predicted that choice cuts will soon bring two shillings a pound. In order to supply the deficiency they have been importing sheep from France, but the French mutton does not give satisfaction, being declared inferior in flavor and quality. There is a movement on foot to bring in a supply from the Falkland Islands. If there is anything in the much-talked-of scheme of importing carcasses from Australia, this would seem the grand opportunity of establishing that traffic on a solid basis.

The Pig Pen.

What Causes Hog Cholera.

The following article from the pen of W. G. Ganberry, in the *Farming World*, is full of sensible suggestions to raisers of hogs: For the past few years I have noticed, from time to time, in nearly all the journals which I have perused, articles dealing with the cause of the disease of hog cholera, some asking for preventives, others giving what may be termed antidotes, for this scourge that at one time was decimating the hog family. Finally the Government commission to thoroughly investigate the disease so destructive to hogs. Many of those who have written on the subject have come to the conclusion that too much corn is the cause of this dreadful scourge among swine, and they think that they have proved the fact that an almost exclusive diet of corn to hogs will produce this disease called hog cholera. It is a remarkable and strange conclusion to arrive at. I never knew nor heard of this disease till within the past few years, but we feed our hogs in this section almost entirely upon Indian corn, when they are fed at all, but neither this disease nor anything like it has ever prevailed so far as the hog family before. Then, if corn-feeding is the cause of it, why does it not continue? We feed our hogs on corn still, but they are as thrifty now as before the advent of this disease. And why, also, did not corn-feeding beget this disease before? For if a certain food will produce it, and that food has been used almost exclusively for hogs, and they did not die on it, the conclusion is irresistible that corn does not kill hogs. I have known of and seen hogs die on account of corn, but it was from the want of it, not too much of it. I admit that corn alone will not make them grow so fast or so large as other kinds of food, yet I do deny that corn-feeding ever produced the so-called hog cholera any more than it did the epidemic, or whatever disease it was, that was a few years ago so destructive to the hogs of this country. Now the facts are before us, and in this section: The disease first made its appearance in the lower or southern portion of this county, and it kept on coming toward the northwest some three or four miles in so many days. The affected hogs would refuse to eat; lie about. Some would die very soon after being taken, while others would linger for weeks. The hair would shed off, and they would become full of sores. Sometimes one would recover, but generally they would die. The most of these hogs, it will be borne in mind, were fed on corn, but not enough to kill them. And very many died of this disease (what we call here marsh hogs) which were not in the habit of eating corn once a week, and they would all die—sows, pigs, shoats, boars and all. Many persons lost every one, and I believe the disease was more fatal among the marsh hogs, than only got an ear of corn occasionally, than it was with those who ate it every day. Thus we see that corn did not produce that disease then, nor does it now. Some writers, I notice, have proven that artichokes and chufas will prevent hogs having this disease, as they fed their hogs on them and they did not have it. They don't prove the question, at least with me, for I have no artichokes nor any chufas, but fed my hogs on corn, and never had one to be sick, even during the prevalence of the disease. So it will be seen that I can prove

that corn did not cause my hogs to have the cholera, but that it prevented them from having it, when the hogs of others were dying all around me. In my humble opinion, this disease among the hogs is, so to speak, very similar to yellow fever among the human race. It is an epidemic, and I do not believe that any one kind of food produces it more than another. It appears to be a blood and skin disease, and when one is first taken, I believe a teaspoonful of arsenic would be of more benefit than any food that could be given, or, if those having hogs would give them a dose of arsenic occasionally, I am almost confident that they would never be troubled with the cholera. I see that cattle, horses, and even the human family are visited occasionally with destructive diseases, and can give no reason why the hog family alone should be exempt. In this section, a few years since, an epidemic of some kind of disease was manifested, even among the crows. One could see them dull, sick and feeble, along the road fences, wherefrom they would not fly at the approach of man, and I have even caught them in this condition; also, frequently found them lying dead in the woods. Now, what caused the destruction among the birds? I should like for some writer to give a satisfactory explanation. The fact of the business is, that we are unable to cope with nature and her laws in every change that is taking place. Science has accomplished, and is still accomplishing much, but there are some things that are beyond the ken of science, and with due deference to those who think differently, this so-called hog cholera is one of them. I may be in error, but until I see or learn of some better solution to this scourge, I shall die in the faith that corn-feeding, in small or large quantities, is not the cause, nor does it kill hogs.

THOROUGHLY ACCLIMATED SEED to plant one acre, with full printed directions, sent by mail for \$2. Seed for half an acre \$1. Address PRATT & PRATT, P. O. Box 435, Atlanta, Ga.

DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE.—Rough on Rats. Clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, ants, moles, chipmunks, gophers, etc.

A GREAT BLESSING For Weak and Suffering Woman. Every Man and Woman in America needs KIDNEY-WORT.

"The greatest misfortune of the present day," remarks the author of a recent medical treatise of much value, "is, that mothers and wives of to-day are so often unfitted for their duties, and for all domestic enjoyment, by reason of shattered health and over-taxed systems. For those special weaknesses to which womanhood is so apt to fall victims, no surer, better or safer remedy can be found than Kidney-Wort. The wonderful tonic properties of this great remedy have specific action in correcting the disorders of female organism, and then in building up the general health, keeping the secretory organs in perfect order and imparting the glow and elasticity of early womanhood."

A PHYSICIAN'S WIFE'S TROUBLES.

"Domestic remedies and prescriptions by myself (a practicing physician) only palliated my wife's chronic, two years standing, inflammation of the bladder. Kidney-Wort, however, cured her. These are extracts from a letter, sent to the proprietors of this remedy, by its author, Dr. C. M. Summerlin, of Sun Hill, Washington Co., Georgia. The list of cures might be prolonged almost indefinitely. For the purpose of this article, however, only a few more will be adduced."

"I had kidney and other troubles over 30 years," writes Mrs. J. T. Galloway, of Elk Flat, Oregon. "Nothing helped me but Kidney-Wort. It effected a permanent cure."

Mr. Nelson Fairchilds, of St. Albans, Vt., is closer "home," and his case would seem to merit special mention. Briefly it is, in his own language, this: "Kidney-Wort is a medicine of priceless value. I had piles for 16 consecutive years. It cured me."

MALARIA.

is a disease which attacks the human family in spring, and has formed the chief subject of many learned articles. We cannot pass from this subject without supplementing it with the assertion that Kidney-Wort is a specific for all diseases of the Malaria, and such disorders as may be directly traceable to it. Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, is a most distressing complaint. Every reader of this article probably knows the symptoms. The effects are wide-spread and far-reaching. Almost the entire human organism is apt to become deranged, when dyspepsia is suffered to run on unchecked. Kidney-Wort can be relied upon, reader, to cure any case of Malaria, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Liver Troubles, and a host of their kindred or attendant ills. All we ask is a trial. That will make you its life-long friend."

It is a matchless alternative a pleasant yet powerful tonic, and, indeed, "fills the bill" as a peerless, pleasant, powerful preparation. As near as mortals may be able to reach perfection, Kidney-Wort may safely be called perfect. It is not a compound of herbs, alleged to have been discovered by some mythical missionary, whilst in some imaginary "foreign land." Kidney-Wort is a preparation, however, combining all the essential ingredients of far advanced thinkers, and scientific men who labor for the amelioration of human ills. Buy a bottle, and you will, if afflicted, agree with thousands of others who have done so and found themselves renewed thereby in health and spirits.

MAMMOTH PEAR POTATOES.

I have a choice lot of the above potatoes that I will sack and put on the cars at \$1.35 per bu., or 50 cents per peck.

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Extra quality. Warranted true. Cheap by mail. Low rates to dealers. Illustrated Catalogue from T. B. HIRSHMAN, Fredonia, N. Y.

Osage Orange Seed New, \$4.50 per Bu.

Alfalfa Clover, 1 to 10 bu., \$9.75 per bu., 10 bu. and over, \$9.50.

Sacks included. As cheap at \$50 per bu. as common Red Clover at \$9, as it yields from 2 to 3 times as much hay per acre and is perpetual, while Red Clover requires renewing every few years. Can sow until August 1st.

EARLY AMBER and EARLY ORANGE CANE SEED, grown in Southern Kansas, Pedigree Seed, \$100 per bu. KANSAS ORANGE CANE SEED (ours is the only genuine stock) \$3.50 bu., 10c per lb. Ten days earlier than Early Orange, stands up better than either Early Amber or Early Orange, as it has a short, thick stalk. Will ripen in the North, while Early Orange will not. IMPROVED CANT. BROOM CORN SEED, \$2.50 per bu., 25c per peck, is the most valuable variety over offered. Grows just proper length, straight, not long and crooked. Brush remains green until seed is ripe and requires no soaking. Has no large central stem. Samples of bush seed if desired. MISSOURI EVERGREEN BROOM CORN SEED, \$1.50 per bu., 50c per peck. KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS, Extra Clean, 1 to 10 bu., \$1.35 per bu., 10 bu. and over, \$1.25, sacks included. Common Millet 50c per bu.; German Millet 50c per bu.; Broomcorn 20c each; special prices in car lots. Millet and Blue Grass subject to market changes; other prices good while present stock lasts. All new seed. We have large stocks and can offer purchases with orders. Address, TRUMBULL, REYNOLDS & ALLEN, Kansas City, Mo.

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Pratt's 'Millo Maise'

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SOUTH AMERICAN CORN,

Grown by B. G. Pratt, from seed introduced by his father, Rev. H. B. Pratt, in 1877. The grain affords HEALTHFUL and most nutritious food for man and beast. The foliage is the most abundant and best of fodder, greedily eaten by stock, green or dry. Yields on rich land 80 to 100 bushels of grain (60 lbs to the bushel) and from one to two tons of cured fodder. Stands dry weather better than cotton, and is the surest crop that grows. Unequaled as a green forage crop and for milking. All areas north as well as south of the Ohio River.

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We have a fine lot of SELECT EARLY AMBER CANE SEED for sale. Our seed was well matured, saved from cane that tested from 12 to 13 B. No broom corn was raised within 5 miles of it. Price 2c per lb. in lots of 50 lbs. Having a lot of our select seed yet unsold will close it out at 2c per lb. in lots of 40 lbs. and upwards. A discount on large orders. All pure. Warranted true. J. K. MAYBERRY & SONS, Chase, Rice Co., Kan.

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importers all over it. In each of the counties adjacent there are importers. Breeders abound in all the region. And buyers come for every colt as soon as he is able to sell, and pay double what the stock would be worth for home use.

Let the influential breeders of a dozen or twenty townships unite and send and get one or more grade draft horses for each township and keep them, sell them or farm them out, and in three years imported horses will be in demand to cross upon the stock, a good market will arise for the colts, and the profits of horse raising will be multiplied tenfold. Then, all that skill, means, and united efforts can do in the business will be done, and hundreds of thousands will be added to the income of the region. We might as well raise crab apples, or Mexican sheep, or Texas cattle as scrub horses.

"With what stock is it best to begin?" This matters less than that you begin early. Any one of the large horses, crossed with common horses, gives a larger and plumper animal to breed from, and prepares the way for future success. The Cleveland Bay, English Coach, and Percheron (small Norman) horses weigh from 1300 to 1500, and are live, vigorous, active animals, fine travelers and well adapted for all purpose horses, and their progeny sell well anywhere.

The Norman, English cart and Clyde horses weigh from 1700 to 2300, and are adapted to slow work only. They are used to traveling only on a walk. The half or three-eighths bred colts are slow, ponderous, dull animals, fitted only for heavy, slow work. But they sell easily in a lump, and for very high prices.

Selected and matched English Coach and Cleveland Bays, at three years old, are magnificent carriage teams—sleek, stylish, fleet, (not fast) with long quarters, long-arched necks, heads and tails set high and saleable anywhere at the highest prices. They are also very agreeable horses to own and keep, heavy enough for any farming and spirited and fleet enough for pleasure driving. A cross of these with the thoroughbred produces the finest of saddle horses. Horses of any or all these breeds, with two crosses of imported stock, may be secured as the foundation, and in two years' study, some one breed or more may be selected for future patronage.

The Norman is well known as a very powerful horse, a gross feeder, easily kept, hardy, healthy, small when foaled, of very marked form and characteristics and very uniform in transmitting these to the colts. Every draft region can furnish Normans in abundance, and they may find better patronage than breeds not so well known, and it may be easier and better to say nothing of any other.

Three year old grades of any of these breeds from grade dams and imported sires, can be bought for \$400 each. Six horses and one man make a car load and \$100 will pay for a car for a long distance, and another hundred will fit it up and load it and pay expenses to destination.

Central Illinois and Central Ohio are sources of supply for draft horses; and Canada, for all except Normans. The Canucks are sending to Illinois for Normans. A harness and cart should be bought with each horse, or a wagon for each pair, and they should be worked constantly, out of season. Nothing else injures colts so much as the confinement and want of exercise of the sires.

The favorite color of draft horses has been gray. A team of dark grays will sell better than any other. But a gray horse soon becomes white; and black and bay are becoming the favorite colors, even of Normans.

As to breeding small dams to large draft horses, I have been making assiduous inquiries, but have heard only one side. It is most emphatically asserted that the form is so snug and compact, and the colts when foaled are so small, that no injury is done and that the colt from a small dam is invariably more valuable than the dam. If so, the half-blood Texas mares, that cost \$25 each, should be a great speculation for a breeder.

Sucklings of any breed can be picked up at a hundred dollars each and transported cheaply, and a car load of these for starting a draft center would be a fine investment. CEPHAS A. LEACH, Carlinville, Ills.

A. C. Williams, of Iowa, a very prominent breeder of Poland China, in large numbers, says: "The keep of my hogs, when the ground is not frozen, is Blue Grass, Clover and Artichokes. Forty head of hogs and pigs may be kept without other food on an acre of Artichokes from the time frost is out of the ground until they grow again, and from October 1st until the ground freezes again. They produce more hog food per acre than any other crop I am acquainted with, and the hogs will harvest the crop themselves. Hogs taken from Artichoke pastures to Blue Grass and Clover will not root up the sod, as they are free from intestinal worms, constipation, indigestion and fever, caused by feeding corn in winter. They also produce an immense quantity of tops, of which cattle, horses and mules are very fond, and which makes excellent food when properly cured."

If your horses have sore shoulders, scratches, cuts or open sores of any kind, use Stewart's Healing Powder.

The Home Sanitive Cordial has become not only a household word, but a household remedy; its reputation being unsullied by adulteration, and its tonicity as great as when first manufactured.

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A farmer, or a farmer's son, with \$2,000 cash capital, can secure an interest in a highly profitable and profitable manufacturing business. For particulars address M. K. HAYES, St. Louis, Mo.

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To the Consumptive.—Let those who languish under the fatal severity of our climate through any pulmonary complaint, or even those who are in decided consumption, find no means despair. There is a safe and sure remedy at hand and one easily tried. "Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Lime" is a most efficacious remedy without possessing the very nauseating flavor of the oil as heretofore used, is endowed by the Phosphate of Lime with a healing property which renders the oil doubly efficacious. Remarkable testimonials of its efficacy shown by those who desire to see them. Sold by A. B. Wilbor, Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

40 Gold and Silver Chromo Cards, no 2 alike, with name 10c. postpaid. C. I. Reed & Co., Nassau, N. Y.

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H. B. SCOTT, Sedalia, Mo., breeder of Short Horn Cattle, Poland China Hogs and Cotswold Sheep. Anything in the herd for sale.

J. W. BLAUFORD, Bonaparte, Iowa, Breeder and Shipper of Pure, Recorded Poland China Swine of best strains. Correspondence invited. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed.

J. BAKER SAPP, Columbia, Mo., breeds large English Berkshire Swine of the best quality. Imported stock at head of herd. Catalogue and price list free.

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WILL R. KING, Peabody, Marshall, Saline county, Mo., breeder of Short-horn Cattle and Cotswold sheep. Grand Airline No. 8629. S. H. R. a Renick Rose of Sharon at head of herd. Good stock for sale.

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H. V. P. BLOCK, Aberdeen, Pike county, Mo., breeds and has for sale pure and high-bred Percheron stallions and mares by imported Napoleon Bonaparte, champion Almack trotters, pure Jerseys, Short-horn cattle and Berkshire pigs. Send for catalogue.

K. H. ALLEN, breeder of Thoroughbred Short-horn cattle, Cotswold sheep, Berkshire hogs, Brown Turkeys, and Brahma fowls. Allendale stock farm, O'Fallon, St. Charles county, Mo.

SAMUEL JEWETT, Independence, Mo., importer and breeder of registered American Merino sheep. Satisfaction guaranteed to purchasers.

MERINO SHEEP—H. V. P. BLOCK, Platteburg, Clinton county, Mo., breeder of registered Merino sheep. Prince, with record of 34 1/2, stands at head of flock. Call or write.

R. C. PEW, Prairieville, Pike county, Mo., importer and breeder of Cotswold and Shropshire sheep. Ewes and rams of all ages for sale. Correspondence solicited.

D. W. MCQUITT, breeder of Short-horn cattle and importer and breeder of registered American Merino sheep, Rochester, Mo. Stock for sale.

CHAS. E. LEONARD, Bell Air, Cooper county, Mo., breeder of Short-horn cattle, Jacobus Merino sheep. Inspection of herd and correspondence solicited.

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J. BELL & SON, Summerville, Texas county, Mo., breeders of pure Spanish Merino sheep. Choice ewes and rams at wholesale and retail.

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CHESTER WHITE HOGS, H. W. Tomkins, Fenton, St. Louis county, Mo., breeder of improved Chester White pigs. Stock for sale at reasonable prices. Ship from St. Louis.

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HERMAN ROESCH, St. Louis, Mo., Bird Fancier and Pet stock Breeder, will buy, sell and exchange High-class Poultry, Rabbits, Guinea-pigs, Ferrets, Maltese cats, Canaries, Red-birds, Mocking-birds. Eggs for hatching from 20 varieties of land and water fowls. Send stamp for price list.

G. WRIGHT, Pacific, Mo., or 906 Pine St., St. Louis, Breeder of Plymouth Rock Game Bantam, Georgia Shaw Neck game chickens, best in U. S.; Pekin Ducks, Toulouse Geese, Bronze Turkeys, and all kinds of fancy fowls. Eggs for hatching. Also Jersey Cattle and Berkshire Hogs.

RUSSELL & AKERS, (Successors to H. H. Russell) of St. Louis, Mo., breeders of thoroughbred Poland China Swine. Herd all recorded in A. P. C. Record. Stock warranted as represented. Special rates by express. Correspondence solicited.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE. POLAND CHINA SWINE. Bred and for sale by J. H. ALLISON, Butler, Bates county, Mo.

Premium Chester White, Berkshire and Poland China Pigs and fine better Dogs, Scotch Collies and Fox Hounds, bred by ALEX. PEOPLES, West Chester, Chester Co., Pa. Send stamp for circular and price list.

Bred-Bred YORKSHIRE HOGS. Crossed Yorkshire and Berkshire, and crossed with Poland China (the best cross for sale). Send for prices. J. H. PARSONS, Foristell, St. Charles Co., Mo.

PUBLIC SALE OF REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

I will sell at Public Sale, at DEXTER PARK, CHICAGO, ILL., On May 16th, 1883,

80 HEAD OF REGISTERED HOLSTEINS, CONSISTING OF

10 Cows, from 5 to 8 years old.
15 Imported Cows, from 2 to 4 years old.
25 Imported Yearling Heifers.
15 Heifer Calves.
20 Bulls from 2 mos. to 2 years old.

NOTE.—I have taken great pains in selecting this herd of cattle, the matured cows have records of 60 to 85 lbs. of milk per day, the young cows from 40 to 60 lbs. per day. The imported heifers are from cows having records of 60 lbs. per day. Bulls are all from splendid milking families. The cattle will positively be sold to the highest bidder. Send for catalogue. J. W. STILLWELL, Troy, O.

GREAT JOINT PUBLIC SALE OF IMPORTED

POLLED ANGUS, GALLOWAY, and HEREFORD CATTLE.

—BY— W. H. & A. LEONARD, HON. M. H. COCHRANE and L. LEONARD.

AT RIVERVIEW PARK, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,

April 25, 26 and 27, '83, Commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. each day. The sale will include

45 imported Polled Angus or Aberdeen Cows, 35 imported yearling Angus Bulls, 35 imported yearling Galloway Bulls, and 15 imported yearling Hereford Bulls—

10 or more Hereford Cows and Heifers, a grand total of 185 head, being the largest number of these breeds ever offered at public auction on this side of the water.

They are all recently imported, and are from the noted herds of Sir George Milner, Grant, Alex. Mann, Cunningham, Clark, McCormack and other leading breeders, and were purchased without regard to cost.

Among them will be found representatives of the most noted families of these famous breeds of cattle.

For particulars and catalogues address L. LEONARD, M. Leonard, Mo., W. H. & A. LEONARD, M. Leonard, Mo., HON. M. H. COCHRANE, Compton, Que., or the Breeders' Gazette.

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PUBLIC SALE OF TROTTER HORSES

—AT THE— LOUISVILLE FAIR GROUNDS, Louisville, Ky.,

On THURSDAY, April 12th, 1883, The produce of the well-known Breeding Farms.

INDIAN HILL AND GLENVIEW, Consisting of About

60 HEAD 60 COLTS, FILLIES and GELDINGS,

Suitable for the ROAD, TRACK and STUD.

The BEST BRED and FINEST COLLECTION OF TROTTERS Ever Offered at Public Sale.

They are all of our own breeding, sired chiefly by PRINCEPS (sire of Trinker, record 2:14) and CUTLER (sire of Alagah, 3-year-old record 2:25 1/2), from heavy bred dams.

Every head of stock catalogued will be sold. No reserved bid on any animal. No bidding by either of the undersigned on the stock of the other, and no by-bidding in any form.

Descriptive Catalogues will be ready by the 5th of March, and furnished on application. J. C. McKEE & CO., Louisville, Ky.

The Standard Bred Trotting Stallions, MONITOR (1827) foaled 1877, color black, 16 hands high, he by Merchant (589), he by Alex. Warner (64), both the great trotting mares Mambino Chief (11); dam Trojan by Trojan (312), he by Flying Cloud (134), he by Vt. Black Hawk (57), Flying Cloud's dam by Andrew Jackson (4), Trojan's dam by Abdullah (1), the sire of Rydsky's Hambletonian (10), and

SETH WARNER, Jr., (2213) foaled 1880, chestnut color, by Seth Warner (281), he by Ethan Allen (48), dam the great trotting mare Sontag by Harris' Hambletonian (2), her record 2:31 to wagon; dam Fanny Belle by Mambino Temple (380), 2d dam Pierce Pilot, sire of Pilot, Jr.; 3d dam by the famous Glenview.

When grown will be 16 hands high, and for perfection of form and action has few equals. These stallions will stand at the stables of the Colman Nursery Co., on the Olive street road, 5 miles from St. Louis court house. Terms for the season for Monitor \$25; for Seth Warner, Jr., \$20. Address C. D. Colman, care RURAL WORLD, St. Louis, Mo.

THE STANDARD BRED Trotting Stallions, GOODWOOD, by Woodford Mambino, at Rich Hill, Bates Co., Mo.;

BAIR (1880), at Pierce City. For further information address L. E. Clement, Pierce City, Mo., or call on M. Ervin, Rich Hill, Mo.

Jersey Bull Calves For Sale. Herd registered Jersey Bull Calves. JOHN J. O'FALLON, 225 Chestnut Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Plymouth Rock Eggs for Hatching—\$1.50 per setting of 13; \$2.50 for 25. MRS. P. WHEELER, Quincy, Ill.

EGGS FOR HATCHING. Partridge Cochins thirteen. Also, Pekin Ducks and Bronze Turkey Eggs in season. Pekin Ducks \$1.50 per setting of nine, Bronze Turkeys \$2 per setting of nine. Address C. T. STOKES, Freeburg, St. Clair, Ill.

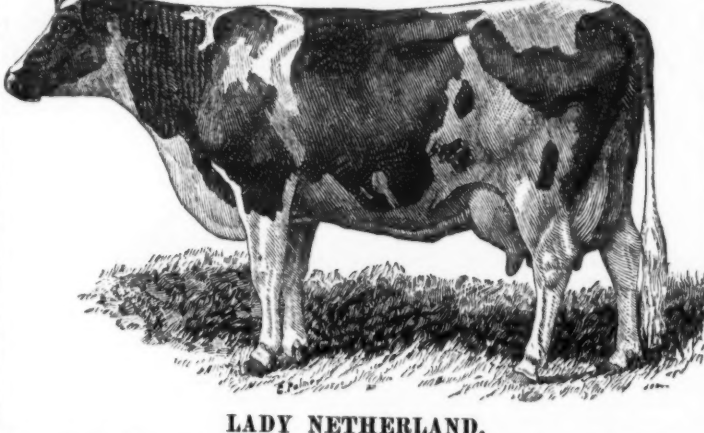
PEKIN DUCKS. Pure Pekin Ducks for sale, and their eggs for sale at the proper season. Address JOHN D. COLMAN, Fond du Lac, Wis.

Light Brahmas. A few settings of eggs to spare from a very choice pen of Light Brahmas; also an inflexible cholera preventive and cure. No circulars. Address, Dr. J. W. PLUMMER, Fulton, Mo.

WANTED—Agents, both male and female, for our new book—Daughters of America. It takes wonderfully. Price, \$2, worth \$1. FORSHEE & McMAKIN, Cincinnati, O.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE.

THEY ARE PRE-EMINENTLY THE CATTLE FOR THE MASSES, Combining Milk, Cheese, Butter and Beef, far more successfully than any other breed; in size corresponding with Short-horns and Herefords.



LADY NETHERLAND. The Largest Herd in America! Over 350 Choice Animals to Select From!

We make our own selections in person in Holland, the Garden of the Netherlands, where this breed of cattle attains the highest degree of perfection, trusting to no commission house or agent, buying from only the best and most reliable breeders, and selecting only the very finest in their herds.

From our last importation of 140 head, not an animal until now has been offered. Of our previous importations, nearly 100 head were sold in six weeks, which should be a guarantee of the unusual inducements offered. No buyer should fail to see this herd, where the merits of each cow and each family are determined by actual yearly performance, which is the only true standard of excellence. In this herd the following unparalleled milk records have been made:

12 yearly records, from 13,000 to 18,000 lbs.
4 yearly records of three-year-old heifers, from 12,000 to 14,000 lbs.
9 yearly records of two-year-old heifers, from 10,500 to 13,000 lbs.

Also the following butter records, per week: 2-year-olds, 14 lbs. 4 oz., 15 lbs. 3 oz., 10 lbs. 4 oz. Cows, 20 lbs. 10 oz., 15 lbs. 2 oz., 7 3/4-year-olds averaged 12 lbs. 12 oz., 10 heifers, 22 to 36 months old, av'd over 9 lbs.

All but one of these butter records were made on winter feed. Our valuable illustrated descriptive catalogue will be sent free to parties actually desiring information concerning this herd.

Our business facilities and extensive importations enable us to offer unusual inducements and superior animals.

Choice Hambletonian and Clydesdale Horses FOR SALE.

Mention RURAL WORLD. Lakeside Stock Farm, Syracuse, N. Y.

The Largest Lot of CLYDESDALE STALLIONS & MARES To Be Found Anywhere.

I have received an order from the United States Court to sell the horses owned jointly by myself and the Glasgow Exporting Co., and will dispose of them at

MODERATE PRICES. No equal opportunity can be found elsewhere to buy either

Matured Stallions, OR YOUNG STALLIONS AND MARES. All Ages, of Both Sexes. Persons invited to examine the stock. Correspondence solicited.

ROBT. HOLLOWAY, Alexis, Ill.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

THESE ARE NOT THE SMALL VARIETY, BUT LARGE AND MODEL HOGS. BEST Feeders, Earliest Maturing, and cut more lean meat to the fat of any known hog. Pigs 75 to 90 days old for sale cheap. NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY! Orders now booked for spring pigs. Write for prices and breeding lists.

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AGENTS! TO SELL THE AMERICAN FARMER'S PICTORIAL WANTED! CYCLOPEDIA OF LIVE-STOCK

And Complete STOCK DOCTOR! Embracing Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Bees and Dogs. By Hon. J. Perlin, Editor in Chief. Prairie Farmer, and Dr. A. H. Baker, the distinguished Veterinary Surgeon and writer. Covers every subject pertaining to stock of Farm both in Health and Disease. Entirely new. Nothing like it in competition. Cheapest book published. Contains 1156 Imperial octavo pages; two charts for telling ages of Horses and Cattle; 720 Engravings and 6 colored plates. 11,500 sold in 90 days. Farmers clear \$100 a month. Act now. Exclusive territory. Confidential terms, &c. send on application to N. D. THOMPSON & CO., Publishers, St. Louis, Mo.

FARMING MADE EASY! Best Fertilizer known for Corn, Wheat, Sorghum and Grass.

BY USING OUR Pays Every Farmer Large Profits to Use It. Insures Large Yield and Early Maturity. Send for Circular.

Bone Fertilizers Western Chemical Co., 1009 Locust St., St. Louis.

AGENTS WANTED In every State and county in the West and South for

RAY'S PATENT Sun Shade, A. W. STUART, Western Ag't, Box 214, Belleville Ill.

Enclose stamp.

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A chance to get a fine collection of Sheet Music for a small sum was never offered before. Order NOW, and secure the greatest bargain ever offered. 100 Gems of Strauss, his most popular Waltzes, Quadrilles, Polkas, Mazurkas, etc., for Piano or Organ. The whole lot for \$50. 100 Choice Songs, with words and music for Piano or Organ, 50c. 100 Popular Instrumental Pieces for Piano or Organ, 50c. 50 Contra Tenors, 100 Tenors, 100 Basses, etc., with words and music for Piano or Organ, 50c. 50 Easy Pieces for the use of beginners for the first year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the second year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the third year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the fourth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the fifth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the sixth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the seventh year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the eighth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the ninth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the tenth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the eleventh year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the twelfth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the thirteenth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the fourteenth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the fifteenth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the sixteenth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the seventeenth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the eighteenth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the nineteenth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the twentieth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the twenty-first year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the twenty-second year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the twenty-third year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the twenty-fourth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the twenty-fifth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the twenty-sixth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the twenty-seventh year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the twenty-eighth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the twenty-ninth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the thirtieth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the thirty-first year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the thirty-second year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the thirty-third year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the thirty-fourth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the thirty-fifth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the thirty-sixth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the thirty-seventh year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the thirty-eighth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the thirty-ninth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the fortieth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the forty-first year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the forty-second year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the forty-third year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the forty-fourth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the forty-fifth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the forty-sixth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the forty-seventh year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the forty-eighth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the forty-ninth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the fiftieth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the fifty-first year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the fifty-second year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the fifty-third year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the fifty-fourth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the fifty-fifth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the fifty-sixth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the fifty-seventh year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the fifty-eighth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the fifty-ninth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the sixtieth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the sixty-first year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the sixty-second year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the sixty-third year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the sixty-fourth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the sixty-fifth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the sixty-sixth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the sixty-seventh year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the sixty-eighth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the sixty-ninth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the seventieth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the seventy-first year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the seventy-second year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the seventy-third year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the seventy-fourth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the seventy-fifth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the seventy-sixth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the seventy-seventh year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the seventy-eighth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the seventy-ninth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the eightieth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the eighty-first year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the eighty-second year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the eighty-third year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the eighty-fourth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the eighty-fifth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the eighty-sixth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the eighty-seventh year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the eighty-eighth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the eighty-ninth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the ninetieth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the ninety-first year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the ninety-second year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the ninety-third year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the ninety-fourth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the ninety-fifth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the ninety-sixth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the ninety-seventh year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the ninety-eighth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the ninety-ninth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the one hundredth year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the one hundred and first year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the one hundred and second year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the one hundred and third year, 50c. 50 Pieces for the one hundred and fourth year, 50c.

The Dairy.

A Cooling Milk House.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Finding ourselves without ice last spring, (as we could not get any to put up, the winter being so very mild), I was driven to my wits end to devise some way to keep the milk and butter cool, as we have no spring of cool, running water, to set the milk in. But we have two never failing wells of pure water, one at the house, and one in a grass lot, about a hundred yards from the cow stables, (the one all the cattle and horses are watered from).

I thought if I only could devise some way to get the water from one of these wells to flow around my milk, I would be all right, but how to do it and keep it cold was the question, and then, which well should be selected. Each one had its advantages and disadvantages. If I selected the one at the house the water would have to be pumped expressly to cool the milk, and keep it cool, and the only use I could make of the waste water would be to water my flower beds. Truly that would be a pleasure. But would the milk get fresh water as often as would be required to keep the milk at a uniform temperature? I was afraid it would not. But it would be convenient to the house, one thing greatly in its favor, (especially in stormy weather), besides having several other advantages. But if I selected the well in the grass lot, convenient to the barn, and could get my water tanks so arranged as to compel the boys (in watering the stock) to pump the water into the tank holding the milk, I would have the water changed so often that the temperature of the milk would be uniformly at 56°. The water passing through the tanks, thence conducted by lead-troughs to the barn-yard, would then be used for watering the stock, and the milk house would be convenient to the barn. You may think you would not want a milk house so near to the barns and cattle yards, but there can be no objection to it, if the barns and yards are kept (as they should be) clean and nice—all of the manure to be put out on the land in the fields. Then I keep my milk in perfectly air-tight cans, so that no odor can possibly reach the milk. After thinking the matter over for several days, and taking all things into consideration, I finally decided to use the well in the grass lot. That settles the next question, what sized milk-house did I want, which side of the well should I put it, how should I build it, and with what material, how large should I make the watertank for the milk to set in, how large the one to cool the milk in before placing it in the water tank proper, how should I conduct the water to the bottom of the tank at one end, and out at the top of the other end, thence to the cooling tank, and through that to the lead-trough?

Here is my final conclusion: To build the house 16 by 12 feet, 10 feet high, with ventilators in gable ends from floor to ceiling, the floor and 2 feet of the wall to be made of concrete, the building to be set on the wall, and to be a double wall. The south side of the well was decided upon, as that would leave the well north of the milk house, so the water tank could be placed in the northwest corner. The water tank to be 8x3 feet, 24 inches deep, to be made of the best pine plank—1 1/2 inch plank—to be double, the plank lengthwise inside, crosswise outside, with cleats at the top of tank inside, to hold the cross bars firm, that we fasten the cans down with firm and steady in the water. The tank to have three good coats of paint. My cooling tank is 4x2 feet, and 2 feet deep. The north end of house is 2 feet from the pump, roof projecting over a spout is fixed into the pump, extending through the well, and over the side of tank. The water from the spout falls into a spout 6 inches square and 2 feet long, standing on end fastened to side of tank, with 1 1/2 inch hole in each side at the bottom, to conduct the water from the pump direct to the bottom of the tank. At the other end an iron pipe 2 inches in diameter is placed at the exact height that I want the water to stand in the tank, which runs the water out at the top as fast as it is pumped in at the other end. The water falls into my cooling tank on the outside of milk house; from this small tank the water is conducted by lead-trough to the water trough in the barnyard. The object in using the small tank is to set the milk in when the milk is strained and warm, thereby avoiding the warming up of the water in the milk tank proper.

The lot I had plowed up and planted in garden vegetables, and watered with the water from the cooling tank, after cooling the evening milk.

My milk house is to be shaded by trees and grape vines. The whole arrangement I think neat, convenient and durable.

Mrs. A. H. WING.

Rosedale Farm, Vandallia, Ill.

Holsteins Ahead.

A good friend from New York sends us the following clipping, describing the largest milk record yet:

"The Holstein cow, 'Echo,' owned by Fred C. Stevens, the proprietor of the Maplewood Stock Farm, Attica, N. Y., has just completed her milk record, which foots up 18,120 1/2 pounds, which is 115 pounds more than the year's record of the famous cow 'Aggie,' who has heretofore led all the bovines of the world. Echo is ten years old, and given over ten times her weight in milk during the year. The largest yield in one day was 85 pounds; in a month, 4,196 pounds. This record fully answers in the affirmative the question: 'Does it pay to keep thoroughbred cows?'

After reading this, is it any matter for wonder that wherever known, the Holstein cattle are highly esteemed, or that they are growing in popularity over the entire country?

COL. COLMAN: I wish to know what you will charge me for one of your Holstein cows, delivered here. Also give me the lowest price for them at your yards.

W. D. SMITH.

Vinita, C. N.

REPLY: We have no Holstein cattle, nor do we know any one in the west that has, for sale. Our advertising columns report Smiths and Powell, Syracuse, N. Y., as having them.

The Poultry Yard.

Incubators vs. Hens.

Whether there is more profit in artificial hatching than by the services of setting hens, is an unsettled point, for everything depends on the management in either case. That there are good, reliable incubators is a fact, but that "a child can manage them," as is claimed for some, is not established to the satisfaction of many adults who have engaged in such work. The advantages in favor of incubators are that chicks can be hatched at any season, the danger of vermin is lessened, and cleanliness is facilitated by the method. By early hatching, the chicks come into market to sell at high prices and the pullets that may be kept over will lay in the fall and through the winter. The disadvantages are, the possibility of danger from oil lamps that are kept continually burning, and the liability of accident, or irregularity of heat, which may destroy all the eggs. A slight accident to an incubator holding several hundred eggs, at a time when eggs are scarce, occasions a heavy loss, and one or two occurrences of such character rather weakens the faith of the operator. It is better, therefore, if large numbers of chicks are to be hatched, to use several small incubators, in preference to one large one, for then an accident to one incubator will not occasion an entire loss. No matter how well they may be regulated, experimenters will have to watch them carefully, as the weather, turning the eggs, and providing moisture call for regular and prompt attendance at certain periods. Some incubators are heated by gas, some by projections of the stove-pipe, and others by large quantities of hot water. Nearly all of them will hatch, by prompt attention and management, but that they bring forth ninety per cent., as claimed, cannot be depended on. After the chicks are hatched they are reared in brooders, which are heated in several ways, generally with hot water, the heat being appreciated by the chicks when it is above them, as few survive when the heat comes from below.

In managing the hens, however, the nests should be placed in warm locations in winter and cool places in the summer. If the flock is large the hens will commence setting at different periods, and an advantage may be taken of hatching by using the following plan: Suppose on the first day of April eggs are placed under a dozen hens, as all can be set at one time by keeping those that get broody before the others a few days, and suppose after the lapse of ten days a second dozen are set; and we will further suppose the breeder to continue the practice by placing eggs under all the broody hens on the same day, when a sufficient number is ready. Now, we go back to our point: when the first dozen have finished hatching, give all the chicks to a few hens as can properly carry them, and take eggs that are under the second lot and place them under the remaining number in the first lot. Then reset the second lot with fresh eggs. We can by that method keep each hen at work four and a half weeks, and two hens will hatch three broods. We give the above as a supposition. It is entirely practicable, and also profitable, and with the same care and management as is required for incubators will give much better results.

The hens and incubators may be managed together by placing eggs in the incubator every day or two, and when the chicks are hatched give them to the hen to be cared for. This will save valuable time on the part of the hens, and will enable the breeders to raise a larger proportion of chicks. We have no doubt that many of our breeders dread the care of the chicks more than the fear of bad hatches, but the hens will assist the incubator in that respect.—New Southern Poultry Journal.

The Apiary.

Which Bee-Hives are the Best?

If an apiary is to be run for extracted honey, large hives are all right; but they are fatal to the profitable production of comb honey, because the bees, having so much room to store honey in the body of the hive, are very slow and reluctant in entering and in working in the surplus receptacles.

If we are to judge which hive is the best by the kind that is the most used, we should say that the Langstroth hive is the best. The Langstroth frame, as most used, is 9 1/8 inches deep by 17 5/8 inches long, and a hive to hold these frames need be nothing more than a simple box without top or bottom, having a rabbet upon the inside of the upper edges of the end pieces upon which to hang the frames. Of course such a hive requires a cover, and a bottom board, but these need be nothing more than simple cleated boards. Many of the best apiarists use just such as this.

The Langstroth frame is the best to use when working for comb honey, as the flatness or shallowness of the brood chamber not only gives more room for honey boxes on top of the hives, but it induces the bees to enter the boxes more readily, as it seems to be the bees' nature to keep their combs in a globular shape. Eight frames in a hive are better than ten when comb honey is raised. By placing one hive above another, tiering them up three or even four stories high, such hives as these can be made large enough for raising extracted honey; in fact this is exactly the manner in which some of the most successful and extensive producers of extracted honey manage the business.—Farmers' Review.

The Fish Pond.

The Kern County (Cal.) Gazette says: "There are two carp ponds of small dimensions near Bakersfield, in each of which the plant was made last spring. The fish are doing well, and there are to be seen great numbers of young fish. It cannot be long till this market will be well supplied with this excellent fish. It would be well for every farmer who has half an acre of ground fitted for a pond, with a certain supply of water, to raise these fish for the household use alone, as they raise their fowls." The *Fishpond Tidings* tells of Rev. J. W. Brier, who is breeding carp some three miles from Grass Valley. He finds that 1,000

carp will live and grow finely upon what one hog will—in both cases from birth to two years old. At this age the carp will weigh 4,000 pounds the average lot, while the average porker will weigh 250 pounds. At present prices for the two articles of food, the fish would bring \$1,000 and the hog \$24. The *South Coast*, published at San Luis Obispo, says that a Mr. McClelland, a resident of that county, recently caught 300 carp at one haul of the seine in a small lake in that county, where only a little over two years ago ten were planted. Owing to a rent in the seine he thinks he did not secure more than half that were in the net. The average weight of the 300 was about one pound.

An Eastern farmer, who has a half acre pond filled with fine fish in a permanent pasture, remarked that it paid in three ways: The water, being always accessible, was worth more to his cows than if the half acre was in grass; the fish were worth as much as the product of any half acre on his farm; and, finally, the pond yielded an ice crop every winter. The pond was stocked with gold fish and bullhead.

THIS AND THAT.

The bells ring in Montana on the birth of a baby.

In Massachusetts there is one divorcee to 21 marriages.

Wealth and economy go hand in hand and buy Wise's Aisle Grease.

A Georgia farmer gathered 204 bushels of apples from one tree last season.

The names of some Post-offices are "Baby Mine," "No Go," "Buss," and "Necessity."

At Athens, Ga., there are three streets in which all the houses are owned and occupied by negroes.

The Howe Scales have all the latest improvements. It is true economy to buy the best. Jordan, Selkirk & Co., Agents, St. Louis.

A London merchant who advertised for a clerk and bookkeeper at £3 per week, received 1,050 applications.

For weak lungs, splitting of blood, weak stomach, night-sweats, and the early stages of Consumption, "Golden Medical Discovery" is specific. By druggists.

M. T. Polk, Treasurer of the State of Tennessee, is a defaulter to the extent of \$400,000; he has disappeared.

The whipping-post for wife-beaters is to be set up in Illinois. The brutal husbands must pay all the costs of prosecution.

Sudden changes of the weather often cause Palmonery, Bronchial and Asthmatic troubles. Brown's Bronchial Troches will allay the irritation which induces coughing. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.

At the grand costume ball in Berlin 10,000 wax candles were burned in the chandeliers throughout the castle.

John Forster, Bethany, Mo., says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for loss of strength, and though 70 years old I feel like a young man."

The Southern newspapers report that the planters in that section are sowing more wheat and corn than ever before. They intend to make cotton their surplus crop.

John Westley, a New York dentist, has been mulcted in the sum of \$100 for breaking a lady's jaw while extracting a tooth. A motion for a new trial was denied.

"I wouldn't be without Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile pills if they cost \$1. a pill. They cured me of neuralgia, of 9 years standing." Joseph Snyder, Paxinos, Pa. 50c. per box, at druggists.

In November, 1880, the telephone service in Paris had only 454 subscribers; it has now 2,392. The aggregate length of the wires, which are all under ground, is about 2,187 miles.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is, without doubt, the safest, surest, and best remedy that has ever been invented for internal and external use. It is applicable to a great variety of complaints, and is equally beneficial for man or beast. Find out about it and thank us for the advice.

A vigilant Toronto policeman caught a burglar the other night. The thing was in its night-shirt, and proved to be the watchman sleeping in the store that he was supposed to be a burglar.

One of the curiosities shown in the Smithsonian at Washington, is a section of a tree nearly twelve inches in diameter, which was cut down by minnie balls during the battle of Chancellorsville.

OUR GRANDMOTHERS taught their daughters that "a stitch in time saves nine." A pill in time saves not only nine, but oftentimes an incalculable amount of suffering as An occasional dose of Dr. Pierce's Little sugar-coated Pills, to cleanse the bowels, and break up any tendency to constipation, and prevent sudden attacks, when taken in time. By druggists.

The excessive cold recently experienced on the table land of Mexico caused the death of numbers of people. In the valley of the City of Mexico a snow storm which astonished the natives killed five Indians.

A Mormon elder is in Chattanooga, Tenn., making arrangements for shipping converts to Utah. Mormonism is gaining so many adherents in that section that twenty additional missionaries have been sent to work there.

By lack of open air exercise, and the want of sufficient care in the matter of diet, the whole physical mechanism often becomes impaired during the winter. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the proper remedy to take in the spring of the year to purify the blood, invigorate the system, excite the liver to action, and restore the healthy tone and vigor.

Among the things taken by burglars from an Illinois minister's house were a box of tobacco, six bottles of whiskey, and a pistol. Seven packs of playing cards were mixed in with MSS. sermons, and so escaped the robbers' notice.

Pratt's "Millo Maize."

A South American grain grows to perfection in the United States. Astonishing results: 75,000 pounds of grain from one acre of "Millo Maize." It is unsurpassed and unequalled for feed and resists drought all ways. It never fails to yield, and is more nutritious for man and beast than native grain.

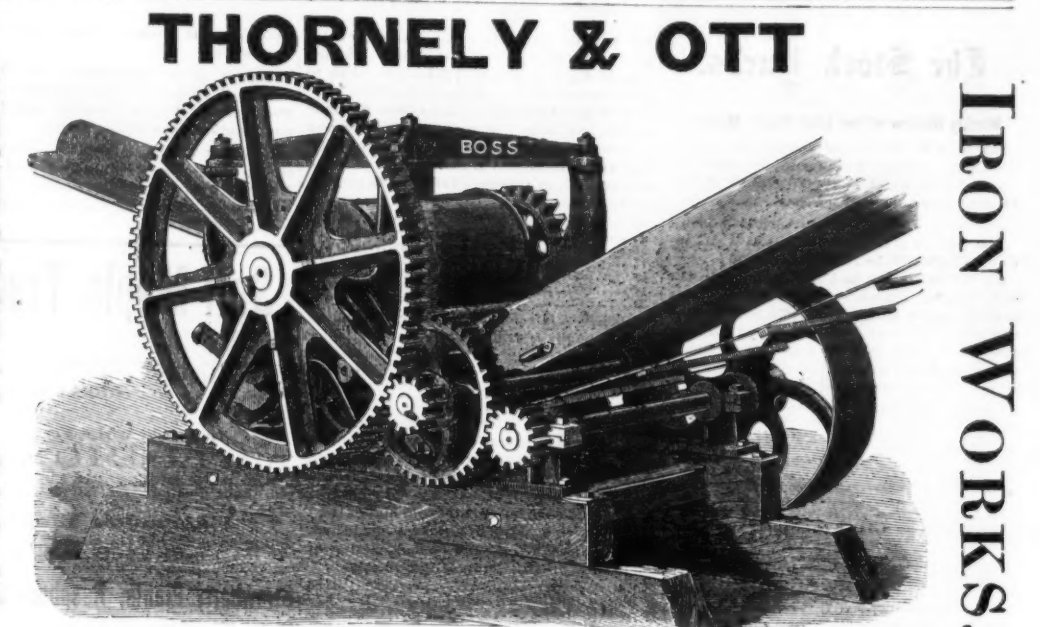
AGENTS can now grasp a fortune. Outfit worth \$500 for free. Address E. A. LESTER, 22 New Church Street, New York.

FOR YOU How to Make Money Fast and Plenty of It. Send name and address on Postal Card only, and get it. C. LESTER, 22 New Church Street, New York.

Splendid! 50 Latest Style chromo cards, name 10c. Premium with 3 packs. E. H. Pardee, New Haven, Ct.

The Biggest Thing Out Illustrated Book. West Free. (new) E. Nason & Co., 111 Nassau St., N. Y.

West Wisconsin



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Cane Mills and Evaporators,
LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN.

The rapid increase in the production of the Sorghum and Amber Cane for the manufacture of syrup and sugar, demands the most perfect machinery for extracting and evaporating the juice. We have therefore given the matter special attention, and have secured the services of Mr. J. Shoemaker, who has had years of experience in the manufacture of syrup, to superintend the construction of our mills and evaporators. He has made important improvements in the machines, which bring them to a point of perfection never before attained. Our Mills are strong enough for any emergencies, and are warranted to produce the best results. They are not constructed with a view to cheapness, but to power, adaptedness and durability, and are capable of extracting all the juice that can be obtained by any process. Our Evaporators are the invention of Mr. Jacob Shoemaker, who has obtained a patent covering the principal points.

We are prepared to manufacture a large number of Mills and Evaporators this season, but orders should be received by July 1st, or earlier if possible. Catalogue and Price List sent on application. Address,
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Lock Box 206, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made.

They are compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion—the oldest, best and most valuable medicines in the world, and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill-health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without any of the usual effects of such medicines.

No matter what our feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters. Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. Try the Bitters to-day.

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"THE GOLDEN BELT"
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CORN and WHEAT FRUIT
170,000,000 bus. Corn. 35,000,000 Wheat. The Best in the Eastern Market.
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10 Years' Practical Use.
BARNES' WIRE CHECK ROWER.
First and Only Entirely Successful Wire Check Rower ever Invented.

Popular because Simple and Easy to Operate. Ten years practical use has proven the success of the Barnes' Check Rower beyond question. It has been used by the dealers and the farmers, who have rendered an unanimous verdict that it is the best Check Rower made. The following are the advantages over any other Check Rower, and all claims established by actual use:
Use of wire in place of a rope; and that one wire will outlast two ropes.
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CLOSES ON OUTSIDE OF NOSE.
Only Double Ring Invented.
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The only Ring that will efficiently keep hogs from rooting. No sharp points in the nose.
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WASHER
We will guarantee the "LOVELL" WASHER to do better work and do it easier and in less time than any other machine in the world. Warranted five years, and if it don't wash the clothes clean, without rubbing, we will refund the money.
AGENTS WANTED In every county. We CAN SHOW PROOF that Agents are making from \$75 to \$150 per month. Farmers make \$20 to \$50 during the winter. Ladies have great success selling this Washer. Retail price only \$5. Sample to those desiring an agency \$2. Also the Celebrated KEYSTONE WRINGERS at manufacturers' lowest price. We invite the strictest investigation. Send your address on a postal card for further particulars.
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CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively prevent these terrible diseases, and will cure nine cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

WATER-BUILDING MANILLA
PROOF—This material resembles line (cotton), and is used for roofs, outside walls of buildings, and inside in place of plaster. Catalogue & W. H. FAY & CO., N. Y.

The Home Circle.

A subscriber for the RURAL WORLD, signing himself "Charlie," writes a very modest and unassuming letter for the Home Circle, but in it mixes up crops and other things of no interest to this department. Our brother Charlie is invited to come again, and tell us and all the folks of the Circle something about his social surroundings in and around his home.

From Mrs. A. Patterson.

I have often thought of writing to you on different subjects, but never have, and probably would not write now, if my little boy had not written to you to find out how to raise peanuts. I hope you will answer him.

This cold, backward spring does not seem very encouraging to us farmers, but we hope for the best. I have a shelf full of as nice, healthy looking geraniums as I ever saw, but none of them blooming; don't know why.

I would like to know if any of the ladies of the Home Circle have ever used crude potash for making soft-soap. I have heard it was good. I hope the ladies will not be disgusted at my asking them about anything so common as soft-soap.

From Fannie Frost.

MAY I JOIN "THE HOME CIRCLE?"

Fair ladies and brave knights of the Home Circle, may I come in, please? Who am I? O, nobody of consequence; all I wish is just to sit down in a corner, and listen to your merry conversation. Your words sound to me like the sweet singing of happy birds, and your laughter is like the murmur of some rippling meadow brook. I am a farmer's daughter, though born and raised many miles from my present locality, and I love rural sounds, and pictures, dearly. Where I was born, there were magnificent pines, and hemlocks, spruces, and tamarac trees. There was a river near, one of the brightest, deepest and most confiding historical rivers you ever could imagine. In a great old fashioned house built by my grandfathers, I was born; and when I left the home of my childhood's innocent years, I grew almost poetical as I bade the place a last farewell. Weeping bitter tears, half heart-broken, child though I was, I wrote the following imperfect stanzas which, though never published before, have been treasured among the more sacred of my possessions:

Thou art sold! thou art sold!
Dear old home of my childhood,
With all thy green fields,
Thy orchards, thy sidewood;
Thy dear maple groves,
Through which I did wander,
In sweet childish glee,
I can roam there no longer.
In the grave yard so near,
I can count all the tombstones,
Of loved ones sleeping peacefully there:
Yet I must, alas! when death's chilling
gloom comes,
Rest far, far away; this is not my prayer.
Dear, silent old home; each room is still
dear,
Far dearer than ever a mansion could be;
And we are to leave thee; it seems like a
dream,
Thou precious old home how my heart
clings to thee.
There, I have confided to the hearts in
the Home Circle, my first poetical
production; it was written when I was
fourteen years old, and was surely a yearning
heart-cries then. But I came only to
say—"may I come in?" and here I have
stood at the door talking of myself, alas
for theme so poor!" all this time, Daisy
Dell, Idyll, Nina, Wild Flower, Bon
Ami, Paulus, Doctor, everybody in the
Home Circle, can you spare just a tiny
bit of room, in some out of the way
corner, to poor little—

FANNY FROST?

From Daisy Dell.

DEAR FRIENDS:—I come to you to-day with sad thoughts and a heart steeped with sorrow. For that reason I have postponed my coming, for it is my chief delight in life to contribute to the happiness of all by whom I am surrounded. I dearly love to banish clouds and cause to shine in their stead, the beautiful, bright sunlight in the heart. But, when my own heart becomes burdened with grief I feel the need of a comforter stronger than myself. When in trouble, we are prone to seek the presence and sympathy of persons whom we love; and, although I am personally acquainted with only a few of the members of our Home Circle, yet among them are many whom I have learned to love, and who, I know, are ever ready to sympathize with the truly bereaved. Is there one whose nature is so soft and tender, whose heart is stirred by sad and tender recollections? Is there a heart so blessed as never to have been lacerated by the cruel hand of death? Faith kindly offers a balm which, in part, heals such wounds; but Time refuses to bring forgetfulness, while Memory still sorrowfully hovers around the graves of our loved and lost. But what a glorious compensation for the losses and crosses of life, we find in realizing that

"Our love is not lavished in vain,
Each germ in the future
Will blossom to bliss,
And the forms that we love,
And the lips that we kiss
Will meet us and greet us
On Heaven's bright plain."

Yes, Nina, this far South, Spring certainly opens with the beginning of the third month. March is laden with the balmy breath of Spring; the trees put on their green robes; grass covers the earth, the birds sing their joyous songs, while the brave little daisies—sure messengers of Spring—lift their starry eyes to the golden sunlight. Yet, all their life, light and beauty do not usher in the Spring-time to me; for, when the White Hyacinths open each year, and as long as they continue to send forth their exquisite odors on the breeze, I am constantly reminded of a dear one whom we laid in the earth, hands clasped with these beautiful flowers. No, Spring can never open with

me until March winds are over and the Hyacinths cease their blooming; because the winds roaring and sighing are forever sounding a requiem over the dead, and the sight of every Hyacinth carries my heart to a grave on the hill-side. Bon Ami, I want to talk a little with you while I am sad; and I hope what I say will be received as it is offered—in a spirit of gentleness and love. In your letter of Jan. 25th, you say: "Let us turn our backs on wrong, extend a hand to the weak, comfort the distressed, and do only good to the meanest creature God has created." Beautiful sentiments! and if we would only be guided by them, how very different would life be with many of us. But are we actuated by such charity in all we do? Was your soul aglow with that brotherly love and kind intentions while you were writing your Essay on Poetry of March 15th. If so, why didn't your "good spirit" prompt you to tell Paulus what a splendid essay he had just given us on Byron? Why not give praise where it is due, rather than censure? Commendation often does more good than condemnation. Now Bon Ami, you perhaps may utter all your sarcasms in a spirit of "fun;" but, let me tell you—your "fun" does not fall harmless on all at whom you strike. I care nothing for your sarcastic remarks, and Paulus may not—I hope he does not, yet there are some good members who have been wounded and banished from our circle by hard words from you and other writers. Why cannot all persons endure alike? As well ask the bruised reed why it does not brave the tempest as does the sturdy oak. Alas! that kind, sensitive hearts should thus be smitten.

DAISY DELL.

From Bon Ami.

DEAR CIRCLE:—Spring is having the usual effect on the poets.

"The Old Home on the Hill," by Alice, is a very clever piece of writing. We would be pleased to have Alice visit us again.

Idyll, in the name of the Circle, I commission you to inform Percival that a possible explanation of his dislike for our department may be found in the fact, that when his majesty entered the Circle, he did not attract even the attention of the usher; that no one dislocated his neck in order to see him, and that so far, not one of our languishing old maids had paid him any compliments. The lion's skin he has put on is rather "too thin" to hide the "auricular portion of his anatomy."

Idyll, I thank you for not sending me one of Fifty-Seven's Christmas stories. I suppose Fifty-Seven, in his stories, has elaborated his ideas about skinning men in order to improve their morals.

It is funny to see how the little critics try to scare a body. One tells me that I actually dared to make a joke about an editor. I called one of these country editors a mule, and I humbly beg pardon of the Circle for paying such a compliment. You may easily recognize these little critics. They always give the editor a good deal of "taffy" before offering any criticisms on the Circle. One says that Col. Colman is brighter even than an Ohioan, and another says Col. Colman's speech before the tariff commission was worth more than all Bon Ami has written in two years. The Lilliputian steals the shield of Achilles. Shame on you! If you can't get an article published without flattering the editor, you should remain in obscurity.

I suppose Paulus has, at least, hastily read Byron, for he is able to give us some choice misquotations from that author. Paulus quotes, "He awoke one morning to find himself famous." This does not give either the ideas or the language of the original. Paulus' memory is very bad when quoting Byron, but when quoting Byron's biographer, his memory is much more correct. For instance, Paulus says, "spoiled and petted, scorned and insulted, alternately in the same hour," etc. In the biography of Bon Ami, Paulus, Doctor, everybody in the Home Circle, can you spare just a tiny bit of room, in some out of the way corner, to poor little—

Byron wrote poetry which can be compared only with the best poetry in our language; he did nothing whatever in the cause of Grecian freedom to entitle him to distinction; yet Paulus writes: "Had his life been prolonged, no doubt Bon Ami would have gained a military fame more enduring than his fame as a poet." I think there is a good deal of doubt in the mind of every one except Paulus.

Again, Paulus writes, "If I had been Byron I could not have done otherwise than he did." We next expect him to maintain this proposition: "If I had been Jesse James, I could not have done otherwise than he did." What a moralist! Go tell the man who deliberately murders your father, or seduces your sister, that he is not guilty of any crime, because he was irresistibly impelled by circumstances. The man who risks his own life to save the honor or life of a woman deserves no credit, and the man who commits a nameless crime against a little girl deserves no punishment. Both were but creatures of their environment. I am glad Paulus is not in Texas, for it would be rather hard on him if he should be irresistibly impelled by circumstances to steal a cow. Average Texans would not be much inclined to respect such explanations, and even if they should, they would prefer to hang Paulus first, and then listen to his explanation of "irresistible circumstances."

BON AMI.

From Rose Autumn.

I have just been out taking a peep at the plants in my miniature greenhouse. They are so nice—many of them in bloom. I wish I could give the friends of the Circle a bouquet. I keep over 200 plants in my little house over winter, to be planted in the yard when the weather gets warm enough to keep them growing. At some other time I will tell the Circle how I manage my little greenhouse, and what kind of plants I keep in it.

Idyll, you speak of "children and vines that utterly refuse to be trained, and are much more effective and beautiful when allowed to follow their own natural bent." Depend upon it, they are never allowed to take their own natural course. They are trained, if not by a loving mother's care, they are, by oth-

ers, and too often by ignorant, superstitious servants. Our little boys are too often trained to swear, chew and smoke by the men-servants. Vines are never allowed to take their natural course. High winds and heavy rains (the outside world for children) tangle and drive them in every direction. Tie them up with loving care (with cords of love), where you wish them to grow, and you will see them twine their tendrils lovingly around their support, defying the stormy winds and heavy rains.

I do not, cannot believe there is a devil in, or that the devil has anything to do with our little ones, our children, until it is forced in them by mismanagement and cruel treatment. If the devil has any power over, or is in them, why did Jesus say, "Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me; for of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."

Again, Jesus says, "Verily, I say unto you, whoever shall not receive the Kingdom of God as a little child, he shall not enter therein." And, again he says, "We all have to become as little children, or we cannot enter the Kingdom of Heaven." I must believe if we keep our children as God gives them to us—pure, Christ-like in their innocence, they will grow up pure, loving, kind and affectionate. But they must be trained from the day they are born, not with a jerk, a slap, and angry words from the cradle, because the poor little sufferer has become impatient, and wants to be taken up only for a few moments. The trouble is, most women think their children are not old enough to be trained until their children think they are too old. Then comes the trouble. They must be broken. I always pity the child, and mother too, when I hear the mother say, "I'll break that child when he is old enough." I am sure, then, that the child will never be broken, or, if he is, his spirit will be also, and he left a wreck of what he would have been, had his mother trained him from his birth, kept him the child God gave her. Whoever says a child ought to strike its mother before she set him the example by striking him in anger first. Oh! never strike your darling in anger. Be gentle, be kind, loving and affectionate, and they will return it with interest.

Nina, glad to see you again in the Circle. Our children often ask: "Is Nina in the Circle this week?"

Daisy Dell, don't leave your seat in the Circle vacant, or to be filled by another. I like your remedy for the blues—a good book is a cure for many of the ills in life.

Paulus, if I had written an article on Byron, I could not have written one that would have pleased me so much as the one you have in the Circle of March 8. How true, "The lack of one gentle and guiding hand."

Wild Flower, speaking of chains always reminds me of the breaking of a rudder-chain once which left me at the mercy of the waves, many miles from the land, in one of the most terrific storms I ever saw.

OMaffet, I heartily endorse your closing remarks in the Circle, of March 18, "love one another"—for I firmly believe amidst the natural passions of man, love is the fountain of all other.

ROSE AUTUMN.

What We Eat.

It is truly astonishing, with what carelessness, the average American allows himself to be fed; and how little interest he takes, in what intimately concerns his health and strength.

In conversation, a short time since, with Prof. Juan H. Wright, M. D., an analytical chemist of this city, he tells us that during the past year, he has been spending much time in searching for adulterations in the food supplied in this market.

The doctor is partially working for his own information, and is also employed by the grocery house of Ira Boutel & Co., and the butter house of Wm. N. Tivy, to guard against adulterations in goods which they handle.

The following is a condensed statement of the information received from Dr. Wright in regard to food adulterations; and we certainly congratulate our country friends, who prepare themselves the most of the food which they use.

VINEGAR.

This article, when made in large manufactories, is very often adulterated with sulphuric acid to an extent which makes it of a character very dangerous to health, as sulphuric acid is very irritating to the stomach.

A simple test for the presence of this adulterant is the addition to the suspected sample of a little chloride of Barium, when, if it is adulterated, a white precipitate will at once be formed, and sink to the bottom.

Pickles made with this kind of vinegar, of course are also to be avoided. Pickles of a particularly bright green color, and looking very inviting, were found to contain sulphate of copper, another rank poison.

It might be well to note that the adulterated vinegar was branded pure cider vinegar.

SYRUPS.

In this department, there are but few samples of genuine goods. Molasses should be made from the sugar cane or from the sugar tree. In the majority of the samples examined each was found adulterated with glucose. Some samples of "Silver Drips," and "Golden Syrup," were found, which contained absolutely no cane sugar at all; but was composed of glucose, flavoring, and coloring matter, and sold at a fancy price. Glucose is not of itself injurious as a food, but it only has about one-third part of the food power contained in cane sugar syrup. It is substituted for sugar by dealers on account of its greater cheapness, thus defrauding the consumer; being an injury not so especially to the stomach as to the purse.

This adulterant is also largely used in factory-made jellies, preserves and strained honey; and even the candy we buy for our children, or our test girl is not so sweet as it was in days of yore, on account of the use of this cheap article.

BUTTER.

This article of food is extensively adulterated, even to the extent that lots, called butter, are entirely innocent of the cow.

During last fall and winter Dr. Wright made examination both microscopic and chemical, of thirty-eight lots of butter bought at random. He says fourteen samples were found to be either "lardine," "butterine," or "oleomargarine,"

while six samples were mixtures of butter with some of the above adulterations.

This is an especially fraudulent means of adulteration, as the manufacturer, not only makes the customer pay for what he does not get, but there is serious danger of the use of some of the animal fats, which are not in fit condition for human food. In short it is suspected in some cases that "dead animal" fat is used. Lardine or butterine may be made out of good healthy material, and form a food not deleterious to human health. However it should be sold by its right name, and those who choose can eat it.

MILK.

Of this article 28 samples were examined. The majority of the samples were found good. Of samples taken from wagons, nine were found good and one was watered. Ten samples from groceries showed six to be up to the standard, three to be watered, and one to be a mixture of water, milk, glucose and chalk. The glucose being added probably to keep the milk in suspension. Seven samples were taken from restaurants of which five were good and two diluted and containing a Boracic acid compound, used as a guard against fermentation.

The old maternal tradition regarding the use of "one cow's" milk, for infants fed by the bottle, lead Dr. Wright to examine into that quality of milk. A poor family was found who were trying to raise a sickly child, six weeks old, on milk of this reputed quality. The milk was obtained at a corner grocery, and warranted to be from one cow, and a double price charged, for the care in selecting. For eight days the milk was examined. Five days out of the eight the milk varied in composition, so far as the amount of added water was concerned, and also varied in regard to the amount of chalk it contained. The peculiar part of the statement is, that samples bought from the general stock at the same grocery by the chemist on the same day the poor family bought their one cow milk, showed the two samples to be the same in every respect.

The doctor grimly remarked that he would have continued the investigation, but the child starved to death.

Dr. Wright recommends the substitution of refined cotton seed oil for lard, as being cheaper, cleaner, and more healthful. The chief adulterant of lard is water, and its origin is at times of a suspicious nature. No sample of adulteration in cotton seed oil was found.

SPICES.

In this department at least one-half of the samples of black pepper were adulterated with varied substances, one of the hardest to detect was pepper mixed about half and half with buckwheat meal. Ground cinnamon contained red wood, and ground mustard was largely corn meal.

CHAFF.

One of the assistant editors of this paper has much faith in the luck attending the possession of a four or five leaf clover, and having procured one having five leaves, he pasted it up over his desk and often referred to it as a harbinger of luck, but he has changed his mind lately, and he now wishes he had not posted up the five leaf clover.

My wagon never run so light and easy before I began using Wise's Axle Grease.

At a recent convention in Washington, Milton Ford claimed that salt destroyed the flavor of the butter, and that butter could be kept just as well and long without salt.—He had kept it for long periods.

Don't wear dingy or faded things when the ten-cent Diamond Dye will make them good as new. They are perfect and cost but 10 cts.

A pupil in an English school, when asked to define the word "bustress," wrote out its meaning, "A female who makes butter!"

"Ma," he asked at dinner, "who was Charlotte Ruess?" "Oh!" said Ma, "she was one of those Queens who made trouble during the Restoration!"

Dr. Benson's Skin Cure is without a peer. It consists of both external and internal treatment and costs only \$1. per package, at druggists.

The Italians have a prayer which reads: "I pray that I may never be married. But if I marry, I pray that I may not be deceived. But if I am deceived, I pray that I may not know it. But if I know of it, I pray that I may be able to laugh at the whole affair."

Ray & Shoemaker, Hannibal county, Mo., say: "We have never read an article that gave the satisfaction of Brown's Iron Bitters."

Wanted: A bright young man with \$10,000 to invest in a paying business. He needn't be overbright.—[Rochester Post-Express.]

Proprietors of free lunch counters will view with alarm the action of Congress in putting apatite on the free list.—[Detroit Free Press.]

No man in his senses should buy worthless horse and cattle powder, simply because it is put up in large packs. Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders are put up in small packs but are absolutely pure and are immensely valuable.

"Why what is the matter with Frank? He is generous to a fault." "Yes," said Fogg, "if the fault happens to be his own."—[Boston Transcript.]

About the only thing it is safe to commence to read now without first looking at the last paragraph for a patent medicine attachment is the dictionary or a 200-year-old Bible.—[Norristown Herald.]

What are your symptoms, sufferer?—Are they a turred tongue, headache, oppression after eating, constipation? If so you are dyspeptic and bilious, and nothing will meet your case so efficiently as Simmons Liver Regulator.

It is said that a minister in a country kirk in Scotland stopped in the course of his sermon to ask a member who was somewhat deaf: "Are you hearing, John?" "O'aye," was the response, "I am hearing, but to verri little purpose!"

Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" perfectly and permanently cures those diseases peculiar to females. It is tonic and nerve, effectually allaying and curing those sickening sensations that effect the stomach and heart through reflex action. The back-ache, and "dragging-down" sensations all disappear under the strengthening effects of this great restorative. By druggists.

A small boy in Maine listened demurely to the story of Samson's tying the firebrands to the tails of foxes, and then sending them through the Philistines' corn, and at the conclusion of the narrative, asked, innocently, "Auntie, did it pop?"

"Little girl, do you know whose house this is?" asked a solemn looking old man of a bright little girl seated on the steps of a church. "Yes, Sir, it's God's, but he ain't in."

she added, as the old gentleman was about to walk up the steps, "and his agent has gone to Europe!"

Hall's Hair Renewer, cleanses, brightens, and invigorates the hair, and restores faded or gray hair to its youthful color and lustre. People with gray hair prefer to use the Renewer, rather than proclaim to the world through their bleached locks that they are becoming aged, and passing on to decay.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, illustrating the advantage of machinery, says it would require 16,000,000 persons, using the spinning-wheel and hand-loom of less than a century ago to make the cotton cloth used by our people, which is now manufactured by 160,000.

There is reason to believe that more cases of dangerous and fatal diseases are gradually increasing annually by the habit of sleeping in small, unventilated rooms, says the Builder, than have occurred from a cholera atmosphere during any year since it made its appearance in this country.

"Humanity's great hope for the future is alone to be realized in improved conditions of matrimony. What a profound obligation does this fact involve! Those who realize the responsibility can hardly do better than take advice from Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham whose wonderful remedies for the cure of all diseases peculiar to women are so justly celebrated. Send for pamphlet.

A Lock Haven woman "swallowed a pin which stuck in her throat." She then "swallowed a button with a string attached, and by a quick jerk the pin was dislodged." This is almost a match for the woman who swallowed a needle and then quickly sent a needle cushion after it. She then coughed up the cushion and the needle was sticking in it.—Norristown Herald.

Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich was walking down Broadway street the other day with a friend, who remarked, as they passed by the new building at the corner of Washington street: "I don't see what they can use that building for; it's so thin!" "A good place to sell cardboard!" remarked Mr. Aldrich. This is considered funny, very funny, by Boston folks.—Lowell Citizen.

SKINNY MEN.—"Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures Dyspepsia, Impotence, Sexual Debility. \$1.

DARBY'S Prophylactic Fluid.

For the prevention and treatment of Diphtheria, Scarlatina, Small Pox, Yellow Fever, Malaria, etc.

The free use of the Fluid will do more to arrest and cure these diseases than any known preparation.

DARBY'S PROPHYLACTIC FLUID,
A safeguard against all pestilence, infection and epidemic.

Also, as a Gargle for the Throat As a Wash for the Person; And as a Disinfectant for the House.

A CERTAIN REMEDY AGAINST ALL CONTAGIOUS DISEASES. It neutralizes at once all noxious odors and gases. Destroys the germs of disease and septic (putrescent) floating imperceptible in the air, or such as have effected a lodgement in the throat or on the person. A certain remedy against all contagious cases.

Perfectly Harmless, used Externally or Internally.

J. H. ZELIN & CO., Proprietors.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, PHILA.

Price, 50c per bottle; pint bottles, \$1.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

will cure dyspepsia, heartburn, malaria, kidney disease, liver complaint, and other wasting diseases.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

enriches the blood and purifies the system; cures weakness, lack of energy, etc. Try a bottle.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

is the only Iron preparation that does not color the teeth, and will not cause headache or constipation, as other Iron preparations will.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Ladies and all sufferers from neuralgia, hysteria, and kindred complaints, will find it without an equal.

TURKISH BATH ESTABLISHMENT,

311 N. Seventh St., Between Olive and Locust.

GEO. F. ADAMS, M. D., SUPT.

FOR LADIES:—Monday, Thursday and Saturday mornings from 9 a. m. to 12 m.

FOR GENTLEMEN:—From 7 a. m. to 9 p. m., excepting the hours for ladies.

SUNDAYS:—From 7 a. m. to 12 m.

The Prophet Honored in His Own Country, even in His Own House.

The honest, simple narrative of Mrs. S. J. WHIPP, who resides at No. 177 Williams St., Providence, R. I.:—

"During the past six or seven years I have been severely afflicted with Kidney disease, causing intense backaches, dizziness, and other severe pains through my body and limbs, rendering me so weak and prostrate that at times it was impossible for me to do any part of my household work. I have had also a fluttering of the heart, and was terribly distressed for breath. I was very miserable, and completely worn out and discouraged; I had no ambition to undertake to do anything, and barely sufficient strength to render existence desirable, having failed to find any relief from the doctor's prescriptions. At this trying crisis a friend persuaded me to obtain a bottle of Hunt's Kidney, and now I rejoice that I followed this friendly advice, for the Remedy acted like a charm in my case. After I had taken a few doses, my health began to improve; I felt better every day. The fluttering of the heart, the intense backaches, and terrible shortness of the breath speedily disappeared, my strength and ambition soon returned, and before I had taken two bottles of the Remedy I was entirely well, and able to wash and iron and do my household work. Once in a while I am troubled with the headache, and as soon as I am taken I resort to Hunt's Kidney, and a few doses fix me all right. I shall never be without it in the future. I have frequently recommended the Hunt's Kidney to my friends, and they have experienced relief from the first dose. I heartily recommend it to all who are afflicted with Kidney disease or diseases of the Liver, Bladder, or Urinary organs. I think no family should be without it.

Mrs. S. J. WHIPP,

No. 177 Williams St., Providence, R. I."

Acts Like a Charm.

"I HAVE used Hunt's Remedy for Kidney troubles, and recommended it to others, and always found it to act like a charm."

JOHN CHAMBERS,

723 Carson Street, Pittsburg, Penn.

"Gratitude is the memory of the heart." How many heart memories cluster around Hunt's Kidney in grateful households where it has wrought its magic cure!

THE CELEBRATED HOME SANATIVE



[TRADE MARK.]

CORDIAL.

This is a medicine prepared from the original formula, the best elixir of calaisya and iron tincture. It purifies the blood, corrects nervous and female disorders, cures chills, fevers and dyspepsia, restores the appetite and loss of sleep. The best preventive of injuries attacks of malaria, known to the public. Its sale as a medicine is recommended by more prominent physicians than any other proprietary medicine in use, and as such can be sold without paying a United States liquor dealer's license. Prepared by the ST. LOUIS WINE CO., Nos. 24 and 26 North Main Street, St. Louis, Mo.

For sale by druggists and dealers generally throughout the country.

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind of long standing consumption have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will refund the money if it fails to cure.

Write to me for a full and complete description of this disease, and a valuable treatise on this disease, to any sufferer. Give name and address, P. O. Box 100, 101 Post St., N. Y.

MANHOOD!

THE SCIENCE OF LIFE

KNOW THYSELF

A Book for Every Man!

Young, Middle-Aged and Old!

The untold miseries that result from indigestion in early life may be alleviated and cured. Those who doubt this assertion should purchase and read the new medical work published by the Peabody Medical Institute, Boston, entitled

The Dairy.

A Cooling Milk House.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Finding ourselves without ice last spring, (as we could not get any to put up, the winter being so very mild), I was driven to my wits end to devise some way to keep the milk and butter cool, as we have no spring of cool, running water, to set the milk in. But we have two never failing wells of pure water, one at the house, and one in a grass lot, about a hundred yards from the cow stables, (the one all the cattle and horses are watered from).

I thought if I only could devise some way to get the water from one of these wells to flow around my milk, I would be all right, but how to do it and keep it cool was the question, and then, which well should be selected. Each one had its advantages and disadvantages. If I selected the one at the house the water would have to be pumped expressly to cool the milk, and keep it cool, and the only use I could make of the waste water would be to water my flower beds. Truly that would be a pleasure. But would the milk get fresh water as often as would be required to keep the milk at a uniform temperature? I was afraid it would not. But it would be convenient to the house, one thing greatly in its favor, (especially in stormy weather), besides having several other advantages. But if I selected the well in the grass lot, convenient to the barn, and could get my water tanks so arranged as to compel the boys (in watering the stock) to pump the water into the tank holding the milk, I would have the water changed so often that the temperature of the milk would be uniformly at 56°. The water passing through the tanks, thence conducted by lead troughs to the barn, and would then be used for watering the stock, and the milk house would be convenient to the barns. You may think you would not want a milk house so near to the barns and cattle yards, but there can be no objection to it, if the barns and yards are kept (as they should be) clean and nice—all of the manure to be put out on the land in the fields. Then I kept my milk in perfectly air-tight cans, so that no odor can possibly reach the milk. After thinking the matter over for several days, and taking all things into consideration, I finally decided to use the well in the grass lot. That settled the next question was, what sized milk-house did I want, which side of the well should I put it, how large should I make the water tank for the milk to set in, how large the one to cool the milk in before placing it in the water tank proper, how should I conduct the water to the bottom of the tank at one end, and out at the top of the other end, thence to the cooling tank, and through that to the lead trough?

Here is my final conclusion: To build the house 16 by 12 feet, 10 feet high, with ventilators in gable ends from floor to ceiling, the floor and 2 feet of the wall to be made of concrete, the building to be set on the wall, and to be a double wall. The south side of the well was decided upon, as that would leave the well north of the milk house, so the water tank could be placed in the northwest corner. The water tank to be 8x3 feet, 24 inches deep, to be made of the best pine plank—1 1/2 inch plank—to be double, the plank lengthwise inside, crosswise outside, with cleats at the top of tank inside, to hold the cross bars firm, that we fasten the cans down with firm and steady in the water. The tank to have three good coats of paint. My cooling tank is 4x2 feet, 2 feet deep. The north end of house is 2 feet deep, pump—roof projecting over a spout is fixed into the pump extending through the well, and over the side of tank. The water from the spout falls into a spout 6 inches square and 2 feet long, standing on end fastened to side of tank, with 1 1/2 inch hole in each side at the bottom, to conduct the water from the pump direct to the bottom of the tank. At the other end an iron pipe 2 inches in diameter is placed at the exact height that I want the water to stand in the tank, which runs the water out at the top, and fast as it is pumped in at the other end. The water falls into my cooling tank set on the outside of milk house; from this small tank the water is conducted by lead trough to the water trough in the barnyard. The object in using the small tank is to set the milk in when the milk is strained and warm, thereby avoiding the warming up of the water in the milk tank proper.

The lot I had plowed up and planted in garden vegetables, and watered with the water from the cooling tank, after cooling the evening milk.

My milk house is to be shaded by trees and grape vines. The whole arrangement I think neat, convenient and durable.

Mrs. A. H. WING,
Rosedale Farm, Vandallia, Ill.

Holsteins Ahead.

A good friend from New York sends us the following clipping, describing the largest milk record yet:

"The Holstein cow, 'Echo,' owned by Fred C. Stevens, the proprietor of the Maplewood Stock Farm, Attica, N. Y., has just completed her year's milk record, which foots up 18,120-1/2 pounds, which is 115 pounds more than the year's record of the famous cow 'Aggie,' who has heretofore led all the bovines of the world. Echo is ten years old, and weighs 1,810 pounds, consequently has given over ten times her weight in milk during the year. The largest yield in one day was 85 pounds; in a month, 4,196 pounds. This record fully answers in the affirmative the question: 'Does it pay to keep thoroughbred cows?'"

After reading this, is it any matter for wonder that wherever known, the Holstein cattle are highly esteemed, or that they are growing in popularity over the entire country?

COL. COLMAN: I wish to know what you will charge me for one of your Holstein cows, delivered here. Also give me the lowest price for them at your yards.

W. D. SMITH,
Vinita, C. N.

REPLY: We have no Holstein cattle, nor do we know any one in the west that has, for sale. Our advertising columns report Smiths and Powell, Syracuse, N. Y., as having them.

The Poultry Yard.

Incubators vs. Hens.

Whether there is more profit in artificial hatching than by the services of setting hens, is an unsettled point, for everything depends on the management in either case. That there are good, reliable incubators is a fact, but that "a child can manage them," as is claimed for some, is not established to the satisfaction of many adults who have engaged in such work. The advantages in favor of incubators are that chicks can be hatched at any season, the danger of vermin is lessened, and cleanliness is facilitated by the method. By early hatching, the chicks come into market at high prices and the pullets that may be kept over will lay in the fall and through the winter. The disadvantages are, the possibility of danger from oil-lamps that are kept continually burning, and the liability of accident, or irregularity of heat, which may destroy all the eggs. A slight accident to an incubator holding several hundred eggs, at a time when eggs are scarce, occasions a heavy loss, and one or two occurrences of such character rather weakens the faith of the operator. It is better, therefore, if large numbers of chicks are to be hatched, to use several small incubators, in preference to one large one, for then an accident to one incubator will not occasion an entire loss. No matter how well they may be regulated, experimenters will have to watch them carefully, as the weather, turning the eggs, and providing moisture call for regular and prompt attendance at certain periods. Some incubators are heated by gas, some by electricity, and some by steam, and others by large quantities of hot water. Nearly all of them will hatch, by prompt attention and management, but that they bring forth ninety per cent., as claimed, cannot be depended on. After the chicks are hatched they are reared in brooders, which are heated in several ways, generally with hot water, the heat being appreciated by the chicks when it is above them, as few survive when the heat comes from below.

In managing the hens, however, the nests should be placed in warm locations in winter and cool places in the summer. If the flock is large the hens will commence setting at different periods, and an advantage may be taken of hatching by using the following plan: Suppose on the first day of April eggs are placed under a dozen hens, as all can be set at one time by keeping those that get broody before the others a few days, and suppose after the lapse of ten days a second dozen are set; and we will further suppose the breeder to continue the practice by placing eggs under all the broody hens on the same day, when a sufficient number is ready. Now, we go back to our point: when the first dozen have finished hatching, give all the chicks to a few hens as can properly carry them, and take eggs that are under the second lot and place them under the remaining number in the first lot. Then reset the second lot with fresh eggs. We can by that method keep each hen at work four and a half weeks, and two hens will hatch three broods. We give the above as a supposition. It is entirely practicable, and also profitable, and with the same care and management as is required for incubators will give much better results.

The hens and incubators may be managed together by placing eggs in the incubator every day or two, and when the chicks are hatched give them to the hen to be cared for. This will save valuable time on the part of the breeder, will enable the breeders to raise a larger proportion of chicks. We have no doubt that many of our breeders dread the care of the chicks more than the fear of bad hatches, but the hens will assist the incubator in that respect.—New Southern Poultry Journal.

The Apiary.

Which Bee-Hives are the Best?

If an apiary is to be run for extracted honey, large hives are all right; but they are fatal to the profitable production of comb honey, because the bees, having so much room to store honey in the body of the hive, are very slow and reluctant in entering and in working in the surplus receptacles.

If we are to judge which hive is the best by the kind that is most used, we should say that the Langstroth hive is the best. The Langstroth frame, as most used, is 9 1/8 inches deep by 17 5/8 inches long, and a hive to hold these frames need be nothing more than a simple box without top or bottom, having a rabbet upon the inside of upper edges of the end pieces upon which to hang the frames. Of course such a hive requires a cover and a bottom board, but these need be nothing more than simple cleated boards. Many of the best apiarists use just such a hive. The Langstroth frame is the best to use when working for comb honey, as the flatness or shallowness of the brood chamber not only gives more room for honey boxes on top of the hives, but it induces the bees to enter the boxes more readily, as it seems to be the bees' nature to keep their combs in a globular shape. Eight frames in a hive are better than ten when comb honey is raised.

By placing one hive above another, tiering them up three or even four stories high, such hives as these can be made large enough for raising extracted honey; in fact this is exactly the manner in which some of the most successful and extensive producers of extracted honey manage the business.—Farmers' Review.

The Fish Pond.

The Kern County (Cal.) Gazette says: "There are two carp ponds of small dimensions near Bakersfield, in each of which the plant was made last spring. The fish are doing well, and there are to be seen great numbers of young fish. It cannot be long till this market will be well supplied with this excellent fish. It would be well for every farmer who has half an acre of ground fitted for a pond, with a certain supply of water, to raise these fish for the household use alone, as they raise their fowls." The *Fishpond Tidings* tell of Rev. W. B. Br., who is breeding carp some three miles from Grass Valley. He finds that 1,000

carp will live and grow finely upon what one hog will—in both cases from birth to two years old. At this age the carp will weigh 4,000 pounds the average lot, while the average porker will weigh 250 pounds. At present prices for the two articles of food, the fish would bring \$1,000 and the hog \$24. The *South Coast*, published at San Luis Obispo, says that a Mr. McClelland, a resident of that county, recently caught 300 carp at one haul of the seine in a small lake in that county, where only a little over two years ago ten were planted. Owing to a rent in the seine he thinks he did not secure more than half that were in the net. The average weight of the 300 was about one pound.

An Eastern farmer, who has a half acre pond filled with fine fish in a permanent pasture, remarked that it paid in three ways: "The water being always accessible, was worth more to his cows than if the half acre was in grass; the fish were worth as much as the product of any half acre on his farm; and, finally, the pond yielded an ice crop every winter. The pond was stocked with gold fish and bullhead."

THIS AND THAT.

The bells ring in Montana on the birth of a baby.

In Massachusetts there is one divorce to 21 marriages.

Wealth and economy go hand in hand and buy Wise's Axle Grease.

A Georgia farmer gathered 204 bushels of apples from one tree last season.

The names of some Post-offices are "Baby Mine," "No Go," "Buss," and "Necessity."

At Athens, Ga., there are three streets in which all the houses are owned and occupied by negroes.

The Howe Scales have all the latest improvements. It is true economy to buy the best. Borden, Sellick & Co., Agts., St. Louis.

A London merchant who advertised for a clerk and bookkeeper at £3 per week, received 1,500 applications.

For weak lungs, spitting of blood, weak stomach, night-sweats, and the early stages of Consumption, "Golden Medical Discovery" is specific. By druggists.

M. T. Polk, Treasurer of the State of Tennessee, is a defaulter to the extent of \$400,000; he has disappeared.

The whipping-post for wife-beaters is to be set up in Illinois. The brutal husbands must pay all the costs of prosecution.

Sudden changes of the weather often cause Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic troubles. Brown's Bronchial Troches will allay the irritation which induces coughing. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.

At the grand costume ball in Berlin 10,000 wax candles were burned in the chandeliers throughout the castle.

John Foster, Bethany, Mo., says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for loss of strength, and though 70 years old I feel like a young man."

The Southern newspapers report that the planters in that section are sowing more wheat and corn than ever before. They intend to make cotton their surplus crop.

John Westley, a New York dentist, has been mulcted in the sum of \$200 for breaking a lady's jaw while extracting a tooth. A motion for a new trial was denied.

"I wouldn't be without Dr. Benson's Celery and Chamomile pills if they cost \$1. a pill. They cured me of neuralgia, of 9 years standing." Joseph Snyder, Paxton, Pa. 50c. per box, at druggists.

In November, 1880, the telephone service in Paris had only 454 subscribers; it has now 2,392. The aggregate length of the wires, which are all under ground, is about 2,187 miles.

Johnson's Anodyne Liniment is, without doubt, the safest, surest, and best remedy that has ever been invented for internal and external use. It is applicable to a great variety of complaints, and is equally beneficial for man or beast. Find out about it and thank us for the advice.

A vigilant Toronto policeman caught a burglar the other night. The thing was in its night-shirt, and proved to be the watchman sleeping in the store that he was supposed to be a burgling.

One of the curiosities shown in the Smithsonian at Washington, is a section of a tree nearly twelve inches in diameter, which was cut down by minnie balls during the battle of Chancellorsville.

OUR GRANDMOTHERS taught their daughters that "astichin time saves nine." A pill in time saves not only nine, but oftentimes an incalculable amount of suffering as an occasional dose of Dr. Pierce's Little Sugar-Coated Pills, to cleanse the stomach and bowels, not only prevents diarrhoea, but often breaks up sudden attacks, when taken in time. By druggists.

The excessive cold recently experienced on the table land of Mexico caused the death of numbers of people. In the valley of the City of Mexico a snow storm which astonished the natives killed five Indians.

A Mormon elder is in Chattanooga, Tenn., making arrangements for shipping converts to Utah. Mormonism is gaining so many adherents in that section that twenty additional missionaries have been sent to work there.

By lack of open air exercise, and the want of sufficient care in the matter of diet, the whole physical mechanism often becomes impaired during the winter. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the proper remedy to take in the spring of the year to purify the blood, invigorate the system, excite the liver to action, and restore the healthy tone and vigor.

Among the things taken by burglars from an Illinois minister's house were a box of tobacco, six bottles of whiskey, and a pistol. Seven packs of playing cards were mixed in with MSS. sermons, and so escaped the robbers' notice.

Pratt's "Millo Maize." A South American grain grows to perfection in the United States. Astonishing results: 75,000 pounds of forage from one acre of ground. It is unsurpassed and unequalled for Ensilage and resists drought all ways. It never fails to yield, and is more nutritious for man and beast than native grain.

AGENTS can now grasp a fortune. Our BIRDSEED & CO., 10 Barclay St., N. Y.

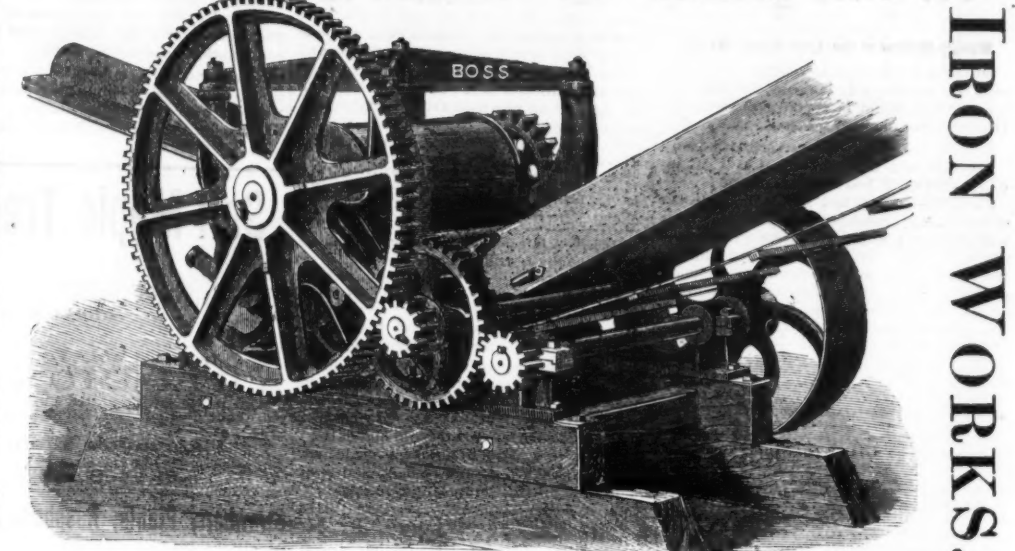
FOR YOU How to Make Money Fast and Plenty of It. Send name and address on Postal Card only, and get it. C. LESTER, 22 New Church Street, New York.

Splendid! 50 Latest Style chromo cards, name 50c. Premium with 3 packs. E. H. Farde, New Haven, Ct.

The Biggest Thing Out Illustrated Book Sent Free. (new.) E. Nason & Co., 111 Nassau St., N. Y.

THORNELY & OTT

West Wisconsin



MANUFACTURERS OF
Cane Mills and Evaporators,
LA CROSSE, WISCONSIN.

The rapid increase in the production of the Sorghum and Amber Cane for the manufacture of syrup and sugar, demands the most perfect machinery for extracting and evaporating the juice. We have therefore given the matter special attention, and have secured the services of Mr. J. Shoemaker, who has had years of experience in the manufacture of syrup, to superintend the construction of our mills and evaporators. He has made important improvements in the machines, which bring them to a point of perfection never before attained. Our Mills are strong enough for any emergencies, and are warranted to produce the best results. They are not constructed with a view to cheapness, but to power, ADAPTEDNESS and DURABILITY, and are capable of extracting all the juice that can be obtained by any process. Our Evaporators are the invention of Mr. Jacob Shoemaker, who has obtained a patent covering the principal points.

We are prepared to manufacture a large number of Mills and Evaporators this season, but orders should be received by July 1st, or earlier if possible. Catalogue and Price List sent on application. Address,
THORNELY & OTT,
Lock Box 206, LaCrosse, Wisconsin.

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made.

They are compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion,—the oldest and best most valuable medicines in the world, and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill-health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what our feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds are cured by so doing. \$50 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters. Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best medicine ever made; "The Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. Try the Bitters to-day.

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—SPRAGUE'S—
European Hotel
—AND—
RESTAURANT.
Rooms, 150 Cents,
Dinner, 25 Cents.
716 N. 5th Street, St. Louis,
Opposite Union Market.

KANSAS
"THE GOLDEN BELT" —ALONG THE—
KANSAS DIVISION U. P. R'WAY
STOCK RAISING WOOL CROWING
Buffalo Cattle Pasture Summer and Winter. Unsurpassed for Climate, Grasses, Water
CORN AND WHEAT 170,000,000 bus. Corn. 35,000,000 Wheat. The Best in the Eastern Market.
FRUIT
Pamphlets and Maps free. B. McALLISTER Land Commis'r, Kansas City, Mo.

STILL HOLDS THE LEAD
10 Years' Practical Use.
BARNES' WIRE CHECK ROWER.
First and Only Entirely Successful Wire Check Rower ever Invented.

Popular because Simple and Easy to Operate. Ten years practical use has proven the success of the Barnes' Check Rower beyond question. It has the lead with the dealers and the farmers, who have rendered an unanimous verdict that it is the best Check Rower made. The following are the advantages over any other Check Rower, and all claims established by actual use:
Use of wire in place of a rope; and that one wire will outlast two ropes.
The wire will not stretch and shrink like a rope.
The wire does not cross the machine, thus avoiding a GREAT WEAR AND STRAIN ON THE WIRE, and friction on the pulleys, and making a wire that does not cross the machine over several wires that do cross.
CHAMBERS, BERING, QUINLAN CO., Exclusive Manufacturers, DECATUR, ILLS.

CLOSES ON OUTSIDE OF NOSE.
Only Double Ring Fastened.
Champion Hog Ringer,
Rings and Holder.
The only Ring that will effectively keep hogs from rooting. No sharp points in the nose.
CHAMBERS, BERING, QUINLAN CO., Exclusive Manufacturers, DECATUR, ILLS.

THE BEST WASHER
We will guarantee the "LOVELL" WASHER to do better work and do it easier and in less time than any other machine in the world. Warranted five years, and if it doesn't wash the clothes clean, without rubbing, we will refund the money.
AGENTS WANTED in every county. We CAN SHOW PROOF that Agents are making from \$75 to \$150 per month. Farmers make \$25 to \$50 during the winter. Ladies have great success selling this Washer. Retail price only \$5. Sample to those desiring an agency \$2. Also the celebrated KEYSTONE WRINGERS at manufacturers' lowest price. We invite the strictest investigation. Send your address on a postal card for further particulars.
LOVELL WASHER CO., ERIE, PA.

IRON FENCE Bull Proof 50c rod, \$160 mile
For Cattle, Sheep & Hogs
Iron Posts, Gates, Barbed Wire,
Barbed Machines, Barbs, etc.
HULBERT & GOULD, Mfgs
1201 to 1211 Cass Ave. ST. LOUIS
Save 10c per ft. Catalogue Free

LAND PLASTER
Pays 200 to 500 per cent. Profit
On the Investment. All farmers should try it.
Guaranteed to pay. Send for Circulars and price to
THORN & HUNKINS,
309 and 311 S. 12th Street, St. Louis.

DIPHTHERIA
CROUP, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT will positively prevent these terrible diseases, and will cure cases out of ten. Information that will save many lives, sent free by mail. Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. L. S. JOHNSON & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

WATER-BUILDING MANILLA
This water-proof material resembles fine leather, is used for roofs, outside walls of buildings, and inside in place of plaster. Catalogue & Samples Free. Send for free.
W. H. FAY & CO., N. Y.

The Stock Yards.

Weekly Review of the Live Stock Market.

Mr. John W. Belcher of Gainesville, Texas, sent in a fine lot of Texas hogs, for which he secured \$7.55, which is encouraging to Texas. Deacon Greer handled the hogs.

Receipts for 24 hours ending at 11 A. M., to-day: Cattle 6505, hogs 3903, sheep 2245.

CATTLE—To-day had gotten back to the old attitude; almost any killable steer was worth \$6.00 per hundred and \$6.50 per 100 was the rule for good heavy cattle. Good butcher stock sold from \$5.50 to \$6.25, but common stuff was slower to sell at considerably lower prices. Representative sales:

45 native steers.....	1291	\$6.50
30 native steers.....	1128	5.20
19 butcher steers.....	853	5.50
16 butcher steers.....	1161	6.05
20 butcher steers.....	864	5.80
23 butcher steers.....	915	6.00
16 butcher steers.....	1040	5.90
18 butcher steers.....	966	5.90
20 butcher steers.....	950	6.05
104 butcher steers.....	1190	6.27 1/2
16 butcher steers.....	1178	6.40
43 shipping steers.....	1349	6.80
50 shipping steers.....	1311	6.50
15 shipping steers.....	1262	6.77 1/2
13 shipping steers.....	1319	6.85
16 shipping steers.....	1436	6.70

HOGS—Some of the operators said weaker, and some said stronger, but the sales seemed to say about steady with light shipping at \$7.50 per 100, mixed hogs, \$7.20 per 100, and rough mixed \$6.80 per 100; good to best heavy \$7.50 per 100. Toney case. Representative sales:

19.....	302	\$7.40
49.....	130	7.20
52.....	206	7.45
40.....	190	7.45
41.....	188	7.40
38.....	285	7.40
225.....	273	7.55

SHEEP—Hardly so strong as during the week past but still easy sale at easy prices. Representative sales:

81 native sheep.....	91	\$5.40
81 native sheep.....	90	4.40
95 native sheep.....	97	5.75 1/2
152 native sheep.....	115	6.00
194 Colorado sheep.....	92	6.00
749 Colorado sheep.....	96	5.80
82 native sheep.....	96	5.80
154 native sheep.....	98	5.00
154 native sheep.....	106	6.00
154 native sheep.....	106	6.00

TUESDAY, April 10, 1883—2 p. m.

CATTLE—Market for shipping cattle quiet under very light receipts. The few here sold early, and Monday's sharp advance was well sustained. Butchers cattle were scarce, market was active to extent of supply, and prices were near about as high as any time this year for everything that showed decent flesh, but the common thin fleshed cattle and old cows show no improvement. Fair to choice bulls sold at \$3.50 to \$4.25, extra \$4.75 to \$5.25. But few cattle arriving suitable for stockers and feeders, when smooth and thrifty they readily command from \$4.50 to \$5.75 per cwt. Fair to choice milch cows with young calves are scarce and in good request at \$45 to \$60 for choice, \$38 to \$44 for good, and \$33 to \$37.50 for fair, but common cows are slow and somewhat neglected at \$25 to \$30. Representative sales:

118 native steers.....	1255	\$6.37
15 native steers.....	1118	5.90
20 native butchers.....	1040	6.00
5 native butchers.....	736	4.75
6 native butchers.....	1568	4.75
2 native butchers.....	835	7.75
2 native butchers.....	905	3.50
2 native butchers.....	1000	3.50
1 native bull.....	1400	4.25
1 native bull.....	1550	4.75
2 native bulls.....	1580	4.50
4 native steers.....	1057	4.50

HOGS—Receipts light. We note a fair inquiry for choice heavy shipping at about \$7.50 to \$8.00, but nothing good enough here to supply this demand. The best heavy here sold at \$7.50 to \$7.70, and the tail ends were peddled out at \$7.00 to \$7.40. York hogs were in light supply and moderate demand at \$7.40 to \$7.50, and York pigs and light weights are quoted at \$6.90 to \$7.35. Culls at \$5.50 to \$7. Representative sales:

23.....	185	\$7.45
66.....	203	7.50
14.....	203	7.50
23.....	232	7.55
49.....	254	7.60

SHEEP—A fair market for good to choice at a shade stronger prices than prevailed at the close of last week, but all the lower grades slow. Sales:

797 head Kansas Col.	49	\$5.25
797 head Kansas Col.	16	5.25

MONDAY, April 9, 1883—2 p. m.

CATTLE—Market for shipping cattle was active, and about 15c stronger than closing sales Friday, pens were cleared early. Butchers cattle were scarce, market was active to extent of supply, and prices were strong as any time this year, though not so high. Representative sales:

10 native steers.....	1281	\$6.30
10 native steers.....	479	6.00
14 native butchers.....	945	5.75
10 native steers.....	1010	6.37
34 native butchers.....	1019	6.00
23 native butchers.....	1027	5.75
14 native cows.....	650	4.40
14 native butchers.....	1092	6.00
23 native steers.....	1096	5.90
38 native steers.....	1147	6.15

HOGS—Market was slow and somewhat irregular at about Friday's range of prices. Nothing here to class as good heavy shipping or choice butchers, quote them at \$7.05 to \$7.80. Fair to good packing \$7.35 to \$7.55, and coarse were slow at \$7.00 to \$7.25. Yorkers sold slow at \$7.20 to \$7.50 for fair to choice, and \$7.10 to \$7.30 for common and light weights. Pigs and culls \$5.75 to \$7.00. Representative sales:

67.....	136	\$7.75
20.....	252	7.60
19.....	170	7.35
10.....	347	7.35

SHEEP—A fair market for good to choice at a shade stronger prices than prevailed at the close of last week, but all the lower grades were slow. Sales:

81.....	93	\$5.35
81.....	93	5.50
584.....	98	5.20

FRIDAY, April 6, 1883—2 p. m.

CATTLE—Market for shipping cattle slow and dragging at a shade easier prices than prevailed Thursday. There were 70 cars of cattle on the market, 30 of which were unsold at noon. Ruling prices for shipping cattle, \$6.00 to \$6.50 lower than previous Friday.

Butchers cattle were in moderate supply, and all fair to good dressed sold fairly active at a shade decline, or about 15c to 25c lower than previous Friday, but thin fleshed butchers were neglected. Inquiry for stockers and feeders, active at unchanged prices. Representative sales:

29 native steers.....	1404	\$6.25
17 native steers.....	1232	6.12
32 Indian steers.....	680	4.00
49 Indian steers.....	678	4.85
21 native heifers.....	678	4.85

Later 3:30 p. m.—About all sold. A little better feeling at the close. Latest sales as follows:

47 native steers.....	1335	\$6.20
81 native steers.....	1294	6.35
15 native steers.....	1134	5.80
13 Arkansas trash.....	620	2.50
12 native steers.....	1218	6.20
51 native steers.....	1390	6.40
57 native steers.....	1374	6.30
37 yearling calves.....	1316	6.30

HOGS—Market was active and stronger on

all smooth fat hogs. Not enough choice heavy here to supply the shipping demand. Choice shipping sold at \$7.75 to \$8.00. Fair to good packing \$7.35 to \$7.55, and coarse were slow at \$7.00 to \$7.25. Yorkers sold a shade higher, at \$7.35 to \$7.50 for fair to choice, and \$7.10 to \$7.30 for common and light weights. Pigs and culls \$5.75 to \$7.10. Market is 10c to 15c higher than previous Friday. Representative sales:

63.....	277	\$7.80
52.....	218	7.55
15.....	275	7.50
15.....	181	7.40
18.....	180	7.35
15.....	297	7.50

SHEEP—A fair market for good to choice, but all the lower grades slow. Sales:

56.....	86	\$5.00
39.....	92	5.50
39.....	100	5.25

THURSDAY, April 5, 1883—2 p. m.

CATTLE—Market for shipping cattle, slow, and prices are about 10c lower. About 20 cars unsold at noon. Butchers cattle were in moderate supply, and all fair to good dressed sold fairly active at but a shade decline, and a lot of corn fed Texans sold higher than ever, but thin fleshed butchers neglected.

Inquiry for stockers and feeders, active at unchanged prices. Representative sales:

18 native feeders.....	1220	\$5.85
22 native butchers.....	833	5.30
14 native steers.....	1140	6.10
14 native butchers.....	918	5.37
14 native butchers.....	1010	5.30
17 native butchers.....	1062	5.35
20 native steers.....	1450	6.50
14 native butchers.....	977	5.90
10 native steers.....	1372	6.20
65 native steers.....	1482	6.40

HOGS—Lower all along the line. There were no choice hogs here to test the strength of the market on this grade, but the best here sold at \$7.70. The packing hogs here were mostly common to fair, they sold at \$7.25 to \$7.60. Light hogs are dull, irregular, and 15c to 20c lower, selling at \$7.35 to \$7.40 for fair to choice Yorkers, light weight \$2.10 to \$2.30. Pigs and culls \$5.75 to \$7.00. Representative sales:

43.....	250	\$7.65
52.....	108	7.35
30.....	177	7.35
17.....	296	7.35
60.....	296	7.55
49.....	142	7.10
154.....	163	7.35
70.....	243	7.55
70.....	243	7.55

SHEEP—A fair market for good to choice, but all the lower grades are neglected. Sales:

13.....	142	\$6.10
60.....	101	5.50
138.....	94	6.00

447 Colorado at \$6.25

GENERAL MARKET.

At last we are favored with clear, warm, spring weather, the grass, wheat and rye are sprouting, the trees budding and in a very few days all nature will put on its new dress of green, and spring work will proceed with all the energy we can put into it.

WHEAT—Shows an inclination to a sharp decline and the movement is small. No. 2 cash \$1.05; No. 3 cash 97 cents.

CORN—Has followed wheat so far as the tendency of the market is concerned, showing a sharp decline within the past few days.

WE now quote No. 2 mixed 45c; No. 2 white mixed, cash 45c.

OATS—Are lower and unsettled with a brisk demand, however, for No. 2, speculatively and for local supply we quote No. 2 cash 40c.

HAY—Offerings again light, and with an active local feeding and shipping demand prices were stronger, and the outlook is for a much healthier market than we have experienced for some time. Sales: East Side—1 car threshed red top and timothy mixed at \$8.00; 2 choice clover mixed \$10; 1 fancy timothy \$14. This side—2 cars common clover mixed \$7.50; 1 prime do \$10; 1 choice do \$11; 4 prime timothy \$12.50; 2 strictly do do \$13; 2 choice at \$14; 12; 5 fancy \$15; 219 bales gilt-edge loose pressed on levee at \$16. Prairie—4 cars common at \$7 to \$7.25; 2 prime to strictly prime \$8.45; 4 choice \$9; 2 fancy \$9.50.

WOOL—The Boston Commercial Bulletin of last Saturday, in its review of the wool market, states that it is quiet and prices reacting somewhat from the recent important advance. The extent of this reaction is put at 2c per pound on desirable clothing fleeces in the grease, and 2c to 3c on defective wools. Values of combing and delaine wools are still pretty well sustained, owing to scarcity. Indeed, supplies of all kinds of desirable domestic wools, both clothing and combing are light, and though stocks are being picked out by importations of foreign, yet it is by no means certain that a spurt in the goods market in May might not cause another buoyant turn of the wool market, just as the new clip begins to come in. Pulled wools continue well sought for at full prices, being now of more desirable length than at almost any other season of the year.

BUTTER—There was a fairly active demand from the local trade for choice and fancy stock of both dairy and creamery; also, we heard of a few sales of round lots of held stock (which is in large offering) at 9c@11c. We quote: Creamery—Choice to fancy 9c@10c; second at best dairy rated at 8c@9c; to fancy 25c; occasionally a shade more for gilt-edge pks; medium and low grades nominal at 10c@15c. Northern—Choice at 17c@18c; medium 14c@16c. Near-by packed sells fairly at 14c@17c.

CHEESE—Steady. Mild late make 13c@15c; prime to choice part skims 9c@10c; inferior 4c@6c.

EGGS—Lower at 14c, and weak at close; goose eggs 25c@30c.

LIVE POULTRY—Offerings and demand equally light, and no change to note to prices. We quote: Chickens—Cocks \$3.00@3.25, mixed 25c, hens \$4.00@4.25; turkeys—hens and small gobblers \$12@15, large gobblers \$16@18; ducks—small to medium \$3.00@4; geese nominal.

GAME—Ducks quiet and steady. Snipe dull and largest part of arrivals in bad condition. We quote: Ducks—Mallard \$1.75, teal \$1.25, mixed 75c, snipe \$1, sand pipers 85c, bull head plover 50c, yellow leg plover 75c, pigeons 75c; frog legs \$1.25.

VEALS—Quiet; small fat milk-fed at 7c@7 1/2c; medium do 6 1/2c; heretics 3c@5c.

LAMBS—\$2.40 @ head, according to size.

LOUISIANA MOLASSES—Choice 60c; prime 57c; fair 53c; sorghum—choice in bbls 7 gal. 40c; do prime 42c@43c.

RICE—Choice Carolina 7c; choice Louisiana 6 1/2c; prime 6 1/4c; Rangoon 5 1/2c.

ST. LOUIS AMUSEMENTS.

"Taken from Life," the great realistic drama, under Colville's management is having a run of great success at the Olympic; it is a wonderfully acted play and full of fine effects. Thatcher, Primrose and West's Minstrels open April 15th. On the 21st inst., George Wener, the popular assistant treasurer of the theatre, takes his annual benefit.

Jay Rial's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," a standard attraction holds the boards at Pope's theatre. The Standard Opera Company present the

new operatic success, "Heart and Hand," next week.

Adam's great pantomime of "Humpty Dumpty" is doing a fine business at the Peoples. Next week Leavitt and Pastor's combination open at this house.

"Heart and Hand" and "The Sorcerer" are the great successes being presented by the McCall Opera Company. Ludwig Barnay will present a series of legitimate plays next week.

Soft Maple Trees.

WANTED—From one to three thousand Soft Maple Trees, about 2 1/2 inches from the root, or 4 to 6 feet high. Anyone having them to sell will state price, and address.

RURAL WORLD,
600 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Imported White French
ARTICHOKEs.

Send for large illustrated circular, telling all about raising and harvesting, various uses.

Enormous Yield,
and price of Artichokes, to J. P. VISSERING,
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Of all the leading varieties; also, Redwood, Manchester, Big Bob, and all standard prices when taken in large numbers. Also, Red Cedar trees, from 6 inches to 2 feet in height, and from 1 doz. to 5,000 by express, if wanted. Send for price list.

SAMUEL MILLER,
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Having purchased an outfit of a Mixer and five Centrifugals,

Offer for Sale Very Cheap!

One Mixer (designed for two Centrifugals) and one No. 2 Western Centrifugal with all the shafting, pulleys, belts, etc., completed. The mixer and centrifugal are the ones used by the company last season. Also,

Early Amber and Early Orange
Cane Seed, saved expressly for seed from the choicest sugar producing fields, and is warranted pure and good. Address

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AGENTS WANTED, for Canvas for our beautiful India Ink and Water Color Portraits copied and enlarged from all kinds of photographs. All work guaranteed, give perfect satisfaction. Send for our new Catalogue and Price List to the NATIONAL ART CO., 97 Genesee Street, Auburn, N. Y.

CARDS—Cut this out and send it to us with 15c, and we will send you a receipt of 50 stamps and Xmas cards, and address of 4 friends, send this elegant Tortoise shell penholder, 4 blades 4 1/2 in. Steel Knife with Toothpick and Toilet blade, or 2 for 25c and 8 names. Address

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AYER'S
Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs; none so difficult to cure by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting, perhaps, from a trifling and unconscious exposure, is often the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S Cherry Pectoral has well proved its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

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"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S Cherry Pectoral, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the best means for the recovery of my strength. I have continued the use of the PECTORAL, a permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me. HORACE FAIRBROTHER,"
Rockingham, N. H., July 15, 1882.

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Byrdville, Miss., April 5, 1882.

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